FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 MAY 1986

Syria

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Chief of Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi met with President Hafiz al-Asad on their return from Moscow, briefing Al-Asad on the results of their talks with Soviet officials and giving him a reply message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Damascus radio reported. Syria was "fully satisfied" with the results of the talks, in which both sides held "identical" viewpoints, the radio said. Before leaving the USSR, Khaddam told Moscow radio that the visit would have "important and excellent" results for bilateral relations, adding that viewpoints were in agreement over ways to resist U.S.-Israeli "aggressive plans" and that the Syrian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty has "proved its efficiency at all stages."

Libya

Jallud's Moscow Visit — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud left Moscow 30 May, TASS announced. Earlier, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio stressed that Soviet leader Gorbachev expressed the USSR's military support for Libya during his talks with Jallud. However, diplomatic sources in Moscow cited by KUNA said that the two sides will not sign a friendship and cooperation agreement and that while they have agreed on an arms deal, the contract does not include advanced Soviet weapons. In a related report, Jerusalem radio spoke of a "crisis" in Soviet-Libyan relations, with the USSR refusing Libyan requests and demanding that Libya stop supporting terrorism.

European Relations — The Libyan charge d'affaires left Spain 29 May, Madrid radio reported, noting that this may be the result of a Spanish-Libyan agreement that the charge would leave in order to avoid being expelled because of his connection with the "Call of Jesus Christ" terrorist group. Meanwhile, the Italian authorities announced the expulsion of 12 Libyans working in Rome, according to Rome radio.

Lebanon

An army of southern Lebanon (ASL) spokesman cited by Voice of Hope radio warned that the ASL will make a "violent" response to the killing of five ASL soldiers in Kafr Rumman, a village located near Israel's security strip. The ASL men were "treacherously martyred" after arriving in the village at the inhabitants' request to discuss the return of families to empty houses, he said.

Tabah Talks

Egypt has rejected the U.S. compromise formula over arbitration of the Tabah dispute, Israel's *HA'ARETZ* disclosed 30 May, asserting that the Egyptians are afraid that the new formula would enable Israel to present the arbiters with evidence concerning the location of the border in 1906. In remarks reported by Cairo radio following his talks with U.S. envoy Abraham Sofaer, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid confirmed that there were "still some points of disagreement" though "some progress" had been made.

PLO

Although a PLO spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said the PLO "rejects" British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's proposal for local elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Budapest radio reported that Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has expressed the PLO's approval of the proposal.

In another development, the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* stated that the planned reconciliation conference of Palestinian factions will be postponed until further notice because Syrian President Al-Asad is insisting that it be held in Syria, WAM reported. Citing sources close to Palestinian factions based in Damascus, the paper said that if PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat insists on convening the conference in Algiers, only Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party will attend.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 30 May, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement reported by INA.

DRA

A bicameral parliament will be established in the DRA "within a few months," PDPA General Secretary Najibullah announced in a 28 May speech to religious leaders broadcast by Kabul radio. A council of representatives will be chosen on the basis of "free and democratic elections" and a council of nationalities will be formed based on the "equality of rights" of all nationalities. Najibullah also affirmed the DRA Government's commitment to upholding Islam, claiming that the PDPA is promoting revolution in accordance with a "decree from God for maintaining justice." In another development, the radio broadcast a Revolutionary Council Presidium decree announcing that army deserters and draft dodgers will be pardoned if they report for military service within 6 months.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 104 *30 May 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Palestinian Reconciliation Meeting Postponed *[WAM]* ..... A 1
Palestinian Spokesmen React to Thatcher Remarks ..... A 1
PFLP Spokesman Warns of 'Dangers' *[QNA]* ..... A 1
PLO Spokesman Rejects Proposals *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
London PLO Official Criticizes Statement *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Publisher, Former Mayor Comment *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Forces *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Sultan Establishes 'Official' News Agency ..... C 1

PDRY

Central Committee Holds Session; Issues Communique ..... C 1

QATAR

Amir Receives 'Verbal' Message From Saudi King ..... C 3
Paper Questions Thatcher Base While in Israel ..... C 3
Reconciliation Between Iraq, Syria Examined ..... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd, Kuwaiti Amir Hold 'Bilateral Meeting' ..... C 4
Thatcher's Visit to Israel Elicits Disappointment ..... C 4

UAE

Further Reaction to Thatcher's Visit to Israel ..... C 4
Call To Replace PLO Shows 'Unawareness' ..... C 4
Crimes Against Arabs Recalled ..... C 5
AL-BAYAN: Iraq-Syria Pact Would Bolster Arab Strength ..... C 5

EGYPT

Bomb Explodes at Egyptian-American Bank; No Damage *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... D 1
Bar Association Urges Iraqi Retrial of Egyptians ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid Receives U.S. Tabah Negotiator ..... D 1
'National Committee' To Discuss Tabah ..... D 1
Mubarak Cable Marks Anniversary of Ties With PRC ..... D 1
Lutfi Invites Sudan's Al-Mahdi To Visit Cairo ..... D 2
Trade Union Delegation Leaves for SFRY ..... D 2
Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Representative ..... D 2
Commentary Views Thatcher's Statements on PLO ..... D 2
PLO Substitution Rejected ..... D 2

IRAQ

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Kuwait, Saudi Arabia ..... E 1
Interior Minister Returns From YAR Visit ..... E 1
Cuban CP Delegation Arrives in Baghdad ..... E 1
Iraq Reports Kurdish Fighting in Kordestan ..... E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1
Communique No 2,243 ..... E 1

JORDAN

Crown Prince Hasan Interviewed on PLO, Syria, Israel ..... F 1

LEBANON

Goulding Talks With Al-Jumayyil, Leaves for Israel *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Irish Defense Minister Inspects Contingent, Departs *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Birri: Israel 'Sole Beneficiary' of Camps War ..... G 1
Clashes Between Amal, Palestinian Gunmen Continue *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Masses Flee Burj al-Barajinah ..... G 1
'Guarded Calm' Restored ..... G 1
Iranian Embassy Cease-Fire Collapses ..... G 1
'Fierce' Camp Fighting Reported *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Amal Blames Pro-'Arafat Groups ..... G 2
Fighting, Exodus Continues *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
PNSF Responds to Amal Charges *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Amal, Hizballah Carry Out Kidnapping Operations *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Fighting Reported Along Beirut Combat Line *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
6th, 9th Brigades Reportedly Clash in Beirut *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
Israelis Shell An-Nabatiyah; Five Militiamen Killed ..... G 3
Falasha Jews Moved Into Lebanon *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
ASALA To 'Punish' Killers of Armenians *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
ASL Spokesman Reports Killings, Threatens Retaliation *[Voice of Hope]* ..... G 3
Islamic Struggle Movement Threatens Syria *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Al-Hariri Institution Director Freed by Kidnappers ..... G 4
Correction to Name of Irish Defense Minister ..... G 4

SYRIA

Khaddam, Al-Shihabi Brief Al-Asad on Moscow Talks ..... H 1
Jordan's Al-Rifa'i Meets Officials in Damascus *[Amman]* ..... H 1
Talas Addresses Army Graduation Ceremony ..... H 1
Official Reiterates Stand on Namibia, Terrorism ..... H 1
Damascus Commentary Reviews U.S.-Israeli 'Terrorism' ..... H 1
Opposition Figure Lashes Out at Al-Asad Policies *[Cairo MAYU 12 May]* ..... H 2

ISRAEL

'Crisis' Reported in Libyan-Soviet Relations ..... I 1
New Compromise Offered for Tabah Negotiations ..... I 1
Egypt Rejects Compromise *[Eldar in HA'ARETZ 30 May]* ..... I 1
Palestinian Memorandum to Thatcher Published *[AL-QUDS 27 May]* ..... I 1
Progress Made in Talks With African Countries *[Shamir in HA'ARETZ 30 May]* ..... I 2
Shamir Views Regional Issues, Terrorism, Polish Ties *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 23 May]* ..... I 3
Reportage on Shin Bet Controversy Continues ..... I 4
Peres Details Stand ..... I 4
Peres Says 'No Deals' ..... I 5
'Slander Campaign' Charged ..... I 5
'Revolt' Sparked Affair ..... I 5
Arens Against Legal Action ..... I 5

Investigation Head Named *[Melman in DAVAR 30 May]* ..... I 5
Adviser Position Refused ..... I 6
Adviser Position Unofficial ..... I 6
Press Comments ..... I 6
Development of Lavi Plane To Continue Despite Budget ..... I 6
Shamir Says No Plan For Settlement Drive in October ..... I 6
Finance Minister Warns of Hard Times for Economy ..... I 6
5 ASL Soldiers Found Dead in S. Lebanon ..... I 7
Attempts To Calm Soldiers ..... I 7
Norwegian UNIFIL Unit Detains 'Terrorists' ..... I 7

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Editorial Cited Criticizing French Stance on Foreigners *[ACTUALITE DE L'EMIGRATION]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Craxi Discusses Lampedusa Crisis With Officials ..... Q 1
Austerity Measures Adopted; Soviet Vessels Arrive *[MENA]* ..... Q 1

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Intends To Mediate in Iraq-Iran War *[AL-THAWRAH 29 May]* ..... Q 1
Libyan Envoy Informs Al-Mahdi of Continued Support ..... Q 1
Council Member Meets With Libyan Ambassador ..... Q 2
Security Council Discusses Ties With Ethiopia ..... Q 2
Foreign Minister Discusses Upcoming Arab Tour *[WAKH]* ..... Q 2
Army Commander Cites 'Quiet' Situation in South ..... Q 2
SANU Party Dismisses Four Leaders; No Explanations ..... Q 3
Former Officials Tried for Drug Smuggling ..... Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Ministry Condemns S. Africa 'Blind Attack' on Angola ..... R 1
Two-Year Protocol Signed With GDR's SED ..... R 1
Eritrean Rebel Radio Focuses on POW Campaign *[Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Rebels Update Government Casualties in 20 May Attack *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1
Rebels Report 37 Dead in Clashes With Soldiers *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

President Mwinyi Receives PRC's He Ying ..... R 1

UGANDA

Museveni Returns From Burundi Trade Summit ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Uganda's Museveni, Zambia's Kaunda at Trade Meeting *[PANA]* ..... S 1

GABON

Bongo Receives Habre Message From Chadian Envoy *[PANA]* ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Mandungu Confers With Belgium's Tindemans at UN ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou Receives PLO Envoy, 'Arafat Message ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Message From Ghana's Rawlings ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Eugenia Stephenson Named New Envoy to U.S. ..... T 1
Opposition Appeals for Aid To Defend Detainees *[AFP]* ..... T 2
Police Detain Teachers, Students After Demonstration *[AFP]* ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on University Student Riots ..... T 2
'Calm Returns' After Demonstrations ..... T 2
Kaduna Reports Police-Student Clashes ..... T 2
Two Students Killed ..... T 3
Press Condemns 'Police Incompetence' ..... T 3
Former House of Representatives Member Detained ..... T 3
Hungarian-Nigerian Joint Communique *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 25 Apr]* ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

KUP Reports UNITA Liquidation of Six MPLA Troops ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Defense Force Head Warns of Politicized Military ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Finance Minister on Government Decision-Making ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Leader on Strategy, Foreign Aggression *[Johannesburg THE STAR 22 May]* ..... U 1
Continuing Reportage on Machel Tokyo Visit ..... U 4
Speaks at Dinner ..... U 4
RSA Not Honoring Nkomati *[PANA]* ..... U 4
Three Reported Dead in Landmine Explosion ..... U 5

NAMIBIA

SWAFT Commander Warns Angolan Troops Against *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Member Comments on Botha Policies *[Radio Freedom]* ..... U 5
Radio Freedom Deplores Destruction of RSA Town ..... U 8
Parties Oppose New Security Legislation ..... U 9
Botha Intervenes in Deadlock ..... U 9
Nel Justifies Additional Police Powers ..... U 10
Nel Claims Erroneous Foreign Media Coverage of Right ..... U 10
Minister Says Group Areas Act Applications Refused ..... U 10
Militancy, Radicalism Reportedly Increasing ..... U 10
Commentary Notes Preferability of Negotiation ..... U 10
Manpower Minister Compares CP-AWB With ANC ..... U 11
Limited Permission To Meet at Monument Granted ..... U 11
Reform Church Paper Criticizes NP, AWB Behavior ..... U 11
24 'Hecklers' Detained at Nel Uitenhage Speech ..... U 12
Urban Foundation Withdraws From Crossroads Upgrade ..... U 12
Cape Town To Reconsider Squatter Policy ..... U 12
France Reportedly Asks Postponement of Botha Visit *[Umtata]* ..... U 12
Buthelezi Meets Italian Foreign Minister in Rome ..... U 13
Soweto Association Proposes Street Committees ..... U 13
Police Teargas Students in Soweto School ..... U 13
Witswatersrand University Students, Staff Arrested ..... U 13
Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports ..... U 14
7 PM, 29 May ..... U 14
30 May ..... U 14
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 14

Palestinian Reconciliation Meeting Postponed

GF300826 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0720 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 May (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that the reconciliation conference for Palestinian factions which is scheduled to be held in Algiers will be postponed until further notice and probably will not be held at all because of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's insistence on holding it in Syria. Quoting Palestinian sources, the newspaper reports today that the Syrian leadership has agreed in principle to resume dialogue with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat [Abu 'Ammar] on the condition that the PNC convenes in Damascus after the reconciliation conference and that the PNC meeting results in radical changes in the PLO leader's jurisdictions by giving them to three vice chairmen in order to "limit 'Arafat's domination of the Palestinian decision-making." The sources said that Syria's conditions were a topic of discussion between the Syrian president and King Husayn of Jordan during their meeting in Amman and that Husayn agreed to Al-Asad's proposals and consented to convey them to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak who in turn would convey them to 'Arafat.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Palestinian National Salvation Front in Damascus have said that Abu 'Ammar still insists on holding the Algiers conference with those who will attend it even if it does not reach positive results. The sources said that some factions still insist on their stand on the need to remove Abu 'Ammar from the PLO leadership because he is responsible for the current split while other factions have conditions for holding this conference which 'Arafat rejects. The sources said that some factions agree to hold a dialogue without preconditions. The sources said that if an invitation is extended to attend the Algiers conference, only Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party would attend.

Quoting official Palestinian sources, *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that contacts to hold the Algeirs conference have made much progress and that preparatory meetings have been held in Algiers during which reasons and objections to the holding of the conference were discussed. Among these objections are the PFLP's conditions. An agreement was reached to discuss these conditions in detail during an expanded PNC meeting to be held in Algiers after the successful reconciliation conference. The sources said that contacts between Syria and the PLO also have made much progress and that Syria has withdrawn its reservations on 'Arafat's leadership of the PLO because this is an internal affair which concerns the Palestinians themselves. The sources said that removing the clouds from the sky of Palestinian-Syrian relations would lead to the attendance of all Palestinian factions at the Algiers reconciliation conference and to the convocation of an expanded PNC meeting which will define a new political and military strategy for the PLO and will determine the PLO's organizational structure, including the Executive Committee, the Central Council, the national fund, and representation offices abroad.

Palestinian Spokesmen React to Thatcher Remarks

PFLP Spokesman Warns of 'Dangers'

GF291355 Doha QNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 May (QNA) — Bassam Abu Sharif, PFLP official spokesman currently visiting the UAE, has warned of the dangers posed by the autonomy rule project which the United States and Israel are striving to impose in the occupied Arab territories, the results of Margaret Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine, and attempts to create a new substitute leadership for the PLO. In a press statement issued here today, Abu Sharif said that he discussed these issues last night with Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs. He added that they also discussed the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the attack on the camps, stressing the adherence of the Palestinian revolution to the preservation of the camps in Lebanon. He added that Rashid 'Abdallah has affirmed to him the UAE's firm support for the Palestinian cause and its desire to achieve Arab solidarity. Bassam Abu Sharif arrived in Abu Dhabi 2 days ago on a visit to the UAE which will last several days. He will meet a number of UAE officials and members of the Palestinian community.

PLO Spokesman Rejects Proposals

JN291808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Official PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has said that the PLO rejects British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's proposal to conduct municipal elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to find what she termed a new Palestinian leadership. In a statement in Tunis yesterday, Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman added that the Palestinian dignitaries in the West Bank and Gaza Strip gave the best answer to that proposal when they recently met with Thatcher in occupied Jerusalem and affirmed that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said that Thatcher's proposal constitutes a complete and sudden departure from the Venice Declaration, which recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

London PLO Official Criticizes Statement

LD292258 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1806 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] London, 29 May (KUNA) — The PLO Representative here, Mr Faysal 'Uwaydah, affirmed that the Palestinian people "will not accept from any side be it Arab or foreign to decide for our people to find an alternative to the Organization." 'Uwaydah said in an exclusive statement to KUNA that "the Organization has been and will remain the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people despite the statements of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher calling for an alternative to the Organization."

He warned that "the plot that is being conducted by American in the Middle East will not be achieved at the expense of the Palestinian people." The PLO representative pointed out that what Thatcher had said during her visit to Israel is a complement

to the American role, "Her statement on the organization reflected the same statements made by the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz pertaining to finding an alternative to the organization because his country will not recognize it."

'Uwaydah described the proposals of the British Prime Minister purporting to getting rid of the Organization as "a gross mistake which is the same mistake made by America before." With regard to the statements of Thatcher in which she hinted about the possibility of the return of the occupied West Bank to Jordan, the Palestinian official stressed that "The West Bask is a Palestinian land which Jordan took when Palestine fell into the hands of Israel."

However, 'Uwaydah stated that the Palestinian-Jordanian relations are historical relations. The organization agreed on the confederation "but King Husayn of Jordan refused it following the collapse of the Palestinian-Jordanian coordination last February." Concerning Thatcher's defense of the self-determination of the Palestinian, the PLO representative that this stance is good and constructive, "but unfortunately its coincidence with the statement on an alternative to the PLO has weakened its value."

'Uwaydah went on to say that the Organization is not necessarily obliged to reply to the statements of the British prime minister, the Palestinian people itself is now speaking inside the occupied Arab territories and affirming the important role of the Organization. He pointed out that the Palestinian media inside the occupied land have described Thatcher's statement as "a declaration of war against the organization."

With regard to what Thatcher said, that Israel itself does not want to keep colonizing the occupied land, he stressed that this is not true. Tel Aviv lies if it says that it is aiming at giving up the West Bank and (Gaza Strip). The Knesset adopted a resolution pertaining to occupying all occupied palestinian territories. 'Uwaydah defended the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and the establishment of its independent state on the soil of its national land if the aim is to achieve a just peace in the region.

Publisher, Former Mayor Comment

JN281817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Brother Hanna Sanyurah, editor in chief of the Jerusalem newspaper *AL-FAJR*, asserted in a statement to the BBC last night that the Palestinian citizens have chosen the PLO as their leader. He said that the search for a substitute leadership is considered fruitless. In a similar statement, Brother Rashad al-Shawwa, deposed Gaza mayor, said that the search for a substitute leadership is considered a circumvention of the cause and not a solution.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Forces

JN291820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese joint forces shelled a military position yesterday belonging to the occupation forces and agent militias in the Hasbani hills overlooking Yatir in southern Lebanon. They used 81-and 60-mm mortars to shell the position. A joint forces statement said that the joint forces advanced toward the position after shelling it and attacked it with machineguns and rockets and clashed with its elements for 15 minutes. After inflicting great losses on the occupation forces and agent militias, the joint forces withdrew from the area. The joint forces also launched a machinegun and rocket attack yesterday evening against a joint military position belong to the occupation forces and agent militias in the Shuwayya axis in southern Lebanon. The position sustained grave damage, and a large number of Zionist and agent forces were either killed or wounded.

OMAN

Sultan Establishes 'Official' News Agency

GF291428 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has issued a sultani decree. The following is the text:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Sultani Decree Number 39/86 on establishing the Omani news agency. I, Wabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman, after reviewing the Sultani Decree Number 26/75 regarding the law organizing the state's administrative system and its amendments, and in accordance with public interest, have decreed the following:

Article 1. In accordance with this decree and its statute, a news agency shall be founded by the name of the Omani News Agency.

Article 2. The Omani News Agency shall be the official source of news in the Sultanate of Oman or about the Sultanate abroad.

Article 3. The above-named agency shall be a corporate body enjoying administrative and financial independence.

Article 4. The agency's headquarters will be in Muscat. It has the right to establish branches in the Sultanate's states or abroad.

Article 5. This decree shall be published in the Offical Gazette and will be in force as of the date of its publication.

Issued on 20 Ramadan 1406 Hegira, corresponding to 29 May 1986.

PDRY

Central Committee Holds Session; Issues Communique

GF291817 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1410 GMT 29 May 86

["Text" of Communique issued following the meetings of the fourth ordinary session of the YSP Central Committee held in Aden From 27 to 29 May — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In an atmosphere full of enthusiasm and high spirits of struggle, the YSP Central Committee held its fourth ordinary session between 27 and 29 May 1986 under Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. During this session, the YSP Central Committee studied a number of topics on various aspects of the society and party and the means to develop the revolutionary process in the country in various political, economic, and ideological sides and to enhance the status of our party and country on the Arab and international levels. The central committee gave due attention to the analysis of the factors behind the political developments on the national, pan-Arab, and international levels and (?studied) the persistent national and international duties necessary to consolidate the revolutionary process in our country and to strengthen its organic relationship with the international revolutionary process in view of the current international situation.

In studying the Arab political situation, the central committee affirmed that the imperialist circles' efforts to pursue the policy of confrontation in the international situation have reflected on the Arab arena where confrontation increased between the Arab national liberation movement, with all its national and progressive forces and governments, and the imperialist forces and their base, Israel. This confrontation took various forms — plotting and aggression — against all national and progressive governments and forces. This confrontation culminated in the armed U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya. In this aggression, the United States used its 6th fleet and aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast, with direct and indirect support from NATO countries, Britain in particular. Pressures, plots, and aggressive threats continue against Syria and the PLO. These plots and threats aim at implementing capitulationist and liquidatory solutions and plans against the Palestinian issue and the Arab national liberation movement. Plots against the PDRY continued after the failure of the bloody coup attempt by conspirator 'ali Nasir Muhammad, which intended to pave the road to deviate from socialist policies.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, the central committee studied the recent developments of this war and expressed deep concern over its continuation anad the great losses for the two belligerent countries and its serious threats to the peace and stability in the region. The central committee reiterated our country's stand against this war right from the beginning; it called for halting the war and for resorting to negotiations and peaceful settlements to guarantee the legitimate rights of the two neighboring countries.

The Central committee highly valued the results of the participation of our party delegations led by Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, in the 27th CPSU Congress, the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the results of his meetings and discussions with Soviet, Bulgarian, and GDR leaders as well as the leaders of other socialist countries. These meetings and discussions contributed to consolidating the intimate struggle relations which link our party and country with these friendly parties and countries. The central committee also highly valued the results of the participation of our party delegation in the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and its discussions with CSSR leaders.

The Central Committee warmly hailed the great nationalist stands by socialist countries, led by the USSR, toward our party and our country and the help they gave to consolidate the revolutionary march of our people on the path of the socialist trend. The central committee stressed the need to continue to develop the intimate struggle relations with the USSR and socialist countries as this policy is the cornerstone of our party's foreign policy and the source of strength in the struggle of our party and people to complete the mission of the democratic national revolution of socialist horizons.

The central committee highly valued the results of the meetings of Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, YSP Central Committee secre-

tary general, with the secretaries general of the communist parties in the socialist countries and of Arab and international communist parties in Moscow, Sofia, and Berlin. These meetings explained the nature and dimensions of the failed bloody coup attempt hatched by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang, and the bloody mass massacres they organized to liquidate the historical leaders of the party, revolution, and experienced party cadres in order to weaken our party and to turn it into an artifical facade and deviate from the socialist policy.

The Central Committee also studied the results of the meetings between Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in Socialist Ethiopia, and the results of the visits by our party and country delegations to Addis Ababa and their talks with Ethiopian officials. The Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the comradely spirit which dominated all these talks and meetings which embodied the strong and deep intimate struggle linking the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions. The Central Committee affirmed the need to develop the solid struggle relations between the PDRY and Ethiopia on the basis of joint principles and goals and on the basis of mutual respect for the supreme interests of the two friendly parties and countries in order to safeguard and consolidate the revolutionary struggle unity between the PDRY and Ethiopian toilers which was deepened by their construction. This unity is the basis of the joint struggle for socialist construction. The Central Committee affirmed the need to continue to make efforts to consolidate the struggle and strategic alliance between the PDRY and Ethiopia in order to consolidate the status of the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions in the Arab and African national liberation movement.

While studying our foreign political moves on the Arab level, the Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the results of the visits by our country's delegations to Arab and neighboring countries. These visits explained the developments which our country witnessed recently. They also showed our country's desire to enhance its contributions toward serving the just Arab causes and toward developing its fraternal relations with all Arab countries on the basis of Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism and on peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. The Central Committee affirmed the need to continue to make efforts to enhance these relations in order to increase the effectiveness of joint Arab action and achieve constructive cooperation between our country and all Arab and neighboring countries and to mobilize Arab energies and potentials to protect the supreme Arab interests and guard against the aggressive threats against the peace, stability, and progress of our Arab people.

The internal situation received due attention in this session. The Central Committee studied a number of reports and topics relating to the party's internal situation and the economic and socialist and development situation; it studied in depth the peaceful unity relations between the two parts of the homeland and the means to enhance joint unity action with the leadership of the northern part of the homeland in order to safeguard and develop unity between them and to achieve further steps to realize the great goals of our party and people — reunifying the Yemeni land and people on peaceful and democratic bases. The Central Committee affirmed the soundness of the main policies in the activities of the political bureau, the supreme people's council presidium, and the council of ministers following the 13 January events for the sake of safeguarding a peaceful atmosphere and enhancing unity efforts between the two parts of the homeland.

The Central Committee believes that the task of safeguarding and enhancing peaceful unity relations between the two parts of the homeland receives great significance at this stage because it is the solid basis for joint unity action between the leaderships of the two parts of the homeland. Developing these peaceful unity relations will provide the favorable atmosphere to consolidate the national struggle which our Yemeni people and all honorable people are waging in order to achieve Yemen's unity, progress, and prosperity enlightened by the great principles and goals of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions. The Central Committee affirmed the need to make the utmost unity efforts with brothers in the northern part of the homeland to safeguard and develop the unity achievements on the Yemeni arena since the signing of the Kuwait agreement in 1979 which opened wide horizons for the Yemeni people's struggle march to achieve Yemeni unity through peaceful and democratic means.

The Central Committee instructed the political bureau and organs protecting legitimacy to adopt legal and constitutional measures to try the arrested and fleeing plotters for the bloody crimes they committed against the party, people, and homeland. The Central Committee affirmed the need to enhance the party high control committee and its branch committees in strengthening party discipline. It adopted a number of measures to improve dealings with cadres and to give more attention to orienting and training all full and candidate party members [words indistinct] party's class structure and to increasing the efficiency of the party's mass media. The Central Committee hailed the role and activities by military and security institutions in protecting the homeland's sovereignty, revolution's achievements, and people's safety and their contributions toward eliminating the damages caused by the 13 January conspiracy. It affirmed the need for arming oneself with high vigilance, improving the efficiency of our defense and security capabilities and continuing to improve methods of political and ideological action among the cadres of military and security institutions in order to make them more effective in defending the party's policy, homeland's sovereignty, revolution's achievements, and people's security.

While reviewing the internal situation, the economic issue acquired an outstanding position during these sessions. The YSP Central Committee reviewed the results of the deviationist practices that were executed by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique in the economic field, which was used as a cornerstone for such practices. The plotters sought to adopt a suspect path that was designed to strangle our national economy and to create a state of imbalance between production consumption. Following the large-scale awareness demonstrated by the party organizations beginning in early 1984, a number of measures were adopted designed to correct the process of economic and social development and the stringent implementation of the

party's economic policy. However, these measures were not actually implemented because they were incongruent with the nature of the path that was followed by the conspiring plotters and because they clashed with absolute domineering trend of conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his suspect short-range and long-range goals embodied by his bloody conspiracy on 13 January 1986. In this respect, the Central Committee highly valued all efforts by the Supreme People's Council, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the Council of Ministers which comprehensively implemented the instructions of high party authorities to deal with the economic and social damages caused by the conspiracy and to avoid their negative aspects in practical life.

The Central Committee believes that all the measures which have been taken during the past months have led to positive and good results. Among these measures have been the reconstruction and repair of many economic installations and residential buildings. Also, a noticeable rationing of expenses has been made. This has led to practical and vital factors for the 1986 economic and social development plan and the state's general budget for trade and development. These measures include putting forward positive bases for the budget and putting forward a good program for imports and supplies. These measures have had a great influence in providing psychological stability for our people. The people have regained their confidence in the party's ability to overcome all obstacles and find practical solutions to continue development.

The Central Committee affirmed the need for the next stage to witness intensive and widescale activities by all party organizations and organs of the executive authority and mass organizations to continue the implementation of all measures aiming at enhancing the economic situation by intensifying voluntary and production initiatives; increasing work and production; protecting public property; fighting all forms of unnecessary spending; improving methods of the economic administration of the state's sector, the cooperative sector, and the mixed sector; properly operating all installations and production units, and increasing the efficiency of public control of the new economic activities. Such activities must be dealt with, all negative aspects exposed, and bureaucracy, cheating, administrative slackness combatted. Within the framework of the measures taken to improve the economic situation and to guarantee factors of the country's social policies, the Central Committee affirmed the importance of expanding and improving the scope of trade and economic relations with the USSR, all socialist bloc countries, countries adhering to social policies, and nonaligned countries.

The Central Committee paid great attention to ideological action among the masses, being one of the forms of class struggle in society and one of the most important fields of struggle between the party's class trend and the trend of imperialist forces and neocolonialism which have been trying to abort our people's revolutionary march through all rancorous means of conspiracy. The Central Committee highly valued the activities and work of organs of ideological and information action during the past months since the foiling of the bloody 13 January plot; it expressed satisfaction with the measures taken in this regard; it affirmed the need to quickly deal with the obstacles obstructing the progress of the activities of culture and information organs and to provide them with cadres faithful to the party's policy and principles in order to improve our party's propaganda mechanism and to consolidate the principles of scientific socialism and propagate them among the toilers.

The fourth session of the YSP Central Committee was characterized by the vitality of its topics, discussions, and results which showed a continued success in improving the revolutionary process in our country, improving methods of party and political leadership, and enhancing socialist ideology under the YSP. All party organizations, organs of executive authority, mass organizations, and the country's workers and toilers have great responsibilities toward implementing the results and decisions of this session in practical life and toward doubling efforts in order to achieve more successes in various fields of party, political, economic, and ideological construction along the road of the party, people, defense of the Yemeni revolution, implementating the 5-year plan, and realizing Yemeni unity.

QATAR

Amir Receives 'Verbal' Message From Saudi King

GF292025 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2016 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 29 May (WAKH) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia dealing with latest developments in the Gulf arena and bilateral relations. QNA, which carried the report, said that the message was conveyed by Saudi Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir during a meeting with his highness the Qatari amir this evening.

Paper Questions Thatcher Base While in Israel

GF250957 Doha QNA in Arabic 0922 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Doha, 25 May (QNA) — The English-language Qatari paper *GULF TIMES* has criticized British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Israel and her choice of staying at the King David Hotel in occupied Jerusalem. In its editorial today *GULF TIMES* says that the choice of the hotel makes one wonder in view of what happened during the British mandate in Palestine when a Zionist gang led by Menahim Begin killed more than 90 British soldiers in the hotel. The paper asks cynically: How does Mrs Thatcher — who claims to combat terrorism — accept that she stay at one of the strongholds of Zionist terrorism — a terrorism that is responsible for hideous crimes against the Palestinian people in Dayr Yasin, Sabra, and Shtaila, and also for the killing of British soldiers in occupied Jerusalem.

GULF TIMES says that if by her visit to Israel Mrs Thatcher is trying to establish some kind of balance in Britain's relations with area countries, she is not in fact establishing such a balance, but is seeking to please U.S. President Reagan and Zionist leaders who are still wanted by British law on charges of terrorism. *GULF TIMES* urges Mrs Thatcher to acquaint herself with the real terrorism that exists in the Zionist entity, and reminds her of her visit to Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan last year, for those refugees are the victims of the Zionist entity's terrorism.

Reconciliation Between Iraq, Syria Examined

GF291548 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Manama, 29 May (WAKH) — On Arab reconciliation, Qatari daily newspaper *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* said the efforts aiming at ending differences and achieving reconciliation between Syria and Iraq indicates that causes of different positions and weak relations were marginal. The paper described the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement as a realistic model that proves the unity of the Arab destiny... and as a blessed step that would have its positive impact on the situation at the eastern front and at the strategic confrontation fronts against the Zionist enemy.

The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* said the Arabs attach great hopes on Jordanian King Husayn's efforts toward reconciliation between Syria and Iraq. The newspaper said the efforts of the reconciliation committee formed by the second Arab Fes summit conference which mended relations between Syria and Jordan and the willingness expressed by Arab countries to take part in the proposed Arab summit conference reactivated hopes for an Arab awakeness to face the challenges facing the Arab nation.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd, Kuwaiti Amir Hold 'Bilateral Meeting'

GF291856 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Mecca, 29 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at Al-Safa palace today the amir of fraternal Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and his accompanying delegation, who are currently visiting the Kingdom to perform minor pilgrimage. His Majesty the King and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah held a bilateral meeting.

Thatcher's Visit to Israel Elicits Disappointment

GF290558 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 May 86

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The PLO has accused the British prime minister of impeding peace efforts in the region as a result of her visit to occupied Palestine and her making statements that encourage the enemy to persist in its arrogance and intransigence.

Following Mrs Thatcher's return to London yesterday following a visit to Israel — which was the first such visit to be made by a high-level British official to occupied Palestine since the establishment of the Zionist entity there in 1948 — the results of this visit reflect a profound feeling of disappointment due to the British prime minister's inability to persuade officials in the Zionist entity to deal with the facts. In reality, Mrs Thatcher's failure is not totally caused by the Israeli stand which is based on arrogance and instransigence. Part of this failure is caused by the nature of the British prime minister's stands which prevailed during her talks with the leaders of the Zionist entity. These stands are known and are based on Britain's lack of sympathy for the PLO. This is what she tried to emphasize in a statement she made in occupied Palestine in which she said that it is imperative to consider alternatives to the PLO if it does not accept UN Security Council resolution 242. Observers regard this as an open contradiction by Mrs Thatcher of the Venice declaration issued by the European Community in 1980 which directly recognized the PLO's right to participate in the quest for a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this context, observers regard this statement as indirect support for the enemy's intransigent stands which reject PLO participation in any peace talks.

Hence, to say that the British prime minister's visit to occupied Palestine has failed has its justifications, proceeding from the fact that Mrs Thatcher consecrated Israeli stands by her statements, which is bound to make the enemy more intransigent in dealing with the facts. This produces a conviction that the efforts of the British prime minister with the leaders of the Zionist entity have failed, and that she has given them numerous justifications to refuse to listen to what she told them concerning her desire to achieve a peace formula. She did not, however, back up this desire with a firm stand, as if by her efforts she wanted to avert any blame to her country by the Arabs, even if she did so by expressing wishes without dealing with the facts.

UAE

Further Reaction to Thatcher's Visit to Israel

Call To Replace PLO Shows 'Unawareness'

GF280956 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 May 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Doha, 28 May (QNA) — The English-language Qatari newspaper *GULF TIMES* has denounced the call made by Thatcher to replace the PLO with another leadership should the current Palestinian leadership not recognize Israel's right to exist and UN Resolution 242. The paper asks about the principles of democracy which Britain claims to practice while it vetoes an organization based on sound and democratic foundation — since the PLO and its official leadership, led by leader Yasir 'Arafat, are based on a democratic election process. The paper stresses that any member of the Jordanian-British friendship association who is also a member of Thatcher's Conservative Party will realize that it is imperative to call on other European Community members to cease dealing with Israel as a democratic friend following the Zionist entity's rejection of Mrs Thatcher's call for holding new municipal elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Stressing that the British people believe in the need to have a confederation established and to include the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jordan, the paper says that this is what the PLO is keen to do. The paper adds that Thatcher must realize that the PLO is neither imposed on the Palestinian people nor on the Arab world, that all the Arab summit conferences have confirmed its legitmacy, and that the call to establish a substitute for the PLO mirrors unawareness of the facts existing in the Middle East.

Crimes Against Arabs Recalled

GF261636 Manama WAKH in English 1605 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, May 26 (WAKH) — A UAE newspaper commented on the visit of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the Zionist entity and warned against its consequences. *AL-KHALIJ* newspaper said "It is the right of the British lady to call on the world not to forget (the Jewish victims during World War II), it is also the right of the Arabs to call on Thatcher not to forget her country's crimes against the Arabs." The newspaper added "Thatcher wants the Arabs to forget her country's atrocities against the Arabs and their rights as well — she wants to drag the Arabs into a settlement with Israel in which they would raise in one hand the flags of surrender and in the other a pen to sign an agreement renouncing their rights and future."

AL-BAYAN: Iraq-Syria Pact Would Bolster Arab Strength

GF291350 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0705 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Dubayy, 29 May (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* expresses optimism toward reports that the Jordanian mediation between Syria and Iraq has achieved considerable success. The paper asserts that it will have the greatest possible impact on returning reason to the path of the Arab nation at a time when it is in bad need of wisdom so that it may pass through a dangerous time and catch its breath. The paper notes the severely harmful crack in the Arab nation's body caused by the Syrian-Iraqi conflict. It says: Elimination of this crack is capable of restoring cohesion to this part of the Arab world, which in turn will tremendously help settle any other conflicts among the brothers.

AL-BAYAN affirms that the return to normal of Damascus -Baghdad relations would open the way very wide for ending the Iraqi-Iranian bloodshed. It states: Thus, we can hope for more. Agreement between Syria and Iraq will provide the opportunity for reviving the eastern front so that the balance of power in the Middle East will be proportionate and able to stop the arrogance of the Israeli enemy and its defenders in Washington. The paper states that the hopes for normalizing Iraqi-Syrian relations are high. It expresses confidence that Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn will be up to the good opinion and at the level of the pan-Arab responsibility which they shoulder, and will not allow such Arab hopes to vanish and be frustrated.

Bomb Explodes at Egyptian-American Bank; No Damage

NC300537 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Egyptian police have reported that a small bomb exploded yesterday at the Egyptian-American bank headquarters in Cairo without causing any damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident so far.

Bar Association Urges Iraqi Retrial of Egyptians

NC292022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Egyptian Bar Association, which is chaired by Dr Ahmad Fathi Surur, deputy rector of Cairo University and professor of criminal law, today issued a statement addressed to the Iraqi Government, the Arab Bar Association in Baghdad, and the conscience of the world. In the statement, it appealed to the Iraqi Government to reconsider the death sentence passed on Egyptian workers accused of forging Egyptian passports and to allow them a second trial.

The statement says that the Egyptian Bar Association has a duty to defend human rights and to uphold the law. It points out that the second conference of the Arab Bar Association, which was held in the Jordanian capital 28-30 April 1985, passed a resolution calling for the right of fair trial. Accordingly, the Egyptian Bar Association has examined the case of the Egyptians arrested in Iraq last December on certain charges and subsequently sentenced to death as a result of the Iraqi RCC decision issued in January 1986. The association earnestly urges the Iraqi Government to take all possible measures to ensure that the defendants are granted a second and fair trial and that they are then handed over to Egypt in accordance with Egyptian law.

The statement draws attention to the fact that the retroactive application of capital punishment runs counter to the Iraqi Constitution, to general constitutional norms, and to international conventions as defined by the declaration on civil and political rights which was passed by the UN General Assembly in 1966. The statement adds that the Egyptian Bar Association has taken the conditions imposed by the war fully into account. Nevertheless, the association believes that these conditions should never be allowed to interfere with human rights or with the exercise of justice. The statement notes that war should not be used as a license to violate human rights. It expresses the hope that the Iraqi Government, while fighting in defense of the country, will uphold the rights of the Egyptian in Iraq.

'Abd al-Majid Receives U.S. Tabah Negotiator

NC291452 Cairo MENA in English 1445 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 29 (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy premier and foreign minister, received here today the legal advisor of the U.S. State Department who arrived here from Israel this afternoon. The U.S. official briefed the Israelis on the outcome of the talks and the ideas he had in Egypt early this week as regards the resolution of the Tabah question and the question to be directed to arbitrators. The meeting was attended by members of the U.S. side and members of the Egyptian side to the talks under Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Legal Department of the Foreign Ministry.

'National Committee' To Discuss Tabah

NC291603 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with both the Egyptian and the U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks today. Following the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that several points related to the solution of the Tabah problem were discussed in light of the U.S. delegation's recent talks in Israel. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that some progress had been made in the talks. However, he added, there are still some points of disagreement. He noted that Egypt will examine all the relevant matters next week in order to define its position on them. The national committee on Tabah, comprising representatives of all the ministries and governmental bodies concerned in the issue, will be asked to meet under Dr 'Abd al-Majid next week in order to determine Egypt's stand on all the points concerning Tabah. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that in light of the committee's findings a further session will be held with the U.S. delegation. This, he said, will pave the way for the 30th round of Tabah talks. The U.S. delegation will leave Cairo today for Washington, where it will submit a report to the U.S. Administration on the outcome of its discussions in Egypt and Israel on the Tabah problem.

Mubarak Cable Marks Anniversary of Ties With PRC

NC291502 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a congratulatory cable to PRC President Li Xiannian on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. The following is the text of the cable:

On the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the People's Republic of China, I have the pleasure to express to your excellency and to the great Chinese people, in my own name and on behalf of the Egyptian people, our most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes. On this day, 30 years ago, our two peoples, working together, laid the solid foundations for the strong ties of friendship and constructive cooperation which link our countries. This cooperation has continued to grow and flourish over the years, and we are now eager to strengthen and further it in various fields in the interests of both our countries and peoples.

During those years, our principles, ideas, and views on various international and regional issues proved to be similar. The constant process of consultation between our two countries, as well as the visits our officials have exchanged, has produced a constructive and fruitful form of cooperation between us in a number of areas. Your Excellency. It is with all happiness and pleasure that I recall your recent trip to our country in March. That visit had a certain significance in terms of the close friendship and good relations between the leaders and peoples of our countries. It also gave our people an opportunity to express their eagerness

to consolidate the bonds of cooperation with your friendly country, and to show their respect and appreciation for your excellency and the friendly Chinese people.

I take this opportunity to laud the great achievements of the Chinese people in recent years under its loyal national leadership. I would also like to voice our appreciation for your constant and sincere support of the recent efforts made by our people, and of their continuous action to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Your Excellency. The leaders and people of Egypt look forward with confidence and hope to more years of close cooperation and friendship, which would serve the interests and welfare of both our peoples. In conclusion, Your Excellency, please accept this expression of my deepest appreciation and best wishes for your well-being and happiness, and our hopes for the continued progress and prosperity of the great Chinese people.

Lutfi Invites Sudan's Al-Mahdi To Visit Cairo

NC291420 Cairo MENA in English 1407 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 29 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today telephoned his Sudanese counterpart Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and invited him to visit Egypt. Al-Mahdi accepted the invitation and the date of the visit will be fixed shortly.

Trade Union Delegation Leaves for SFRY

NC291815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — 'Abbas Mahmud, chairman of the General Trade Union for Mine and Quarry Workers, and secretary of the Workers General Trade Union Federation, left Cairo for Belgrade today. He is leading an Egyptian trade union delegation on a 10-day visit to the SFRY at the invitation of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY]. During their stay, members of the delegation will attend the CTUY congress, and hold talks with its leading figures on ways of promoting bilateral relations and establishing cooperation and coordination in various fields of common interest. Members of the Egyptian delegation will also take part in the international trade union conference scheduled to be held in the SFRY. The conference will discuss the problems facing the poor and developing countries, foremost among which is the question of debts.

Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Representative

NC291346 Cairo Domestic Serice in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestine Department at the Foreign Ministry, met today with Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, PLO representative in Cairo, to discuss developments in the Palestinian issue. Al-Farnawani stressed the importance of the PLO'S participation in the peace efforts by virtue of its being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He added that Egypt has notified the European countries of this stand.

Commentary Views Thatcher's Statements on PLO

NC291454 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 29 May 86

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "British Prime Minister Explicitly Demands the Exclusion of the PLO from the Peace Process"]

[Text] The statements made by the British prime minister following her visit to Israel indicate that the United Kingdom is siding with the United States and Israel in their attempt to exclude the PLO from any negotiations for peace in the Middle East. One can hardly claim that this is a new British policy on the Middle East. Since the British attitude toward the PLO was already ambivalent before Thatcher made her statements. Thatcher said that, unless the PLO denounces terrorism and recognizes Israel's right to exist, a substitute should be found to represent the Palestinians in the peace process. The United Kingdom is an EC member and the EC as a whole has a stand on the Middle East issue. However, the existence of this stand does not mean that individual EC countries do not have their own opinions on the critical issue of Palestinian representation in the peace process. The problem of who should represent the Palestinians in the search for peace has become a major obstacle to the resumption of negotiations. This is an outcome that Israel and the United States have both worked for, with some success.

What is intriguing, however, is the fact that the British prime minister made these statements after she had met with eight Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza. These leaders announced that they had asked Thatcher to hold another orund of talks with PLO representatives in order to make up for the meeting which was arranged in London toward the end of last year but never took place. The same leaders said that Thatcher's answer was that the PLO should accept UN Security Council Resolution 242 and recognize Israel's right to exist. The Palestinian leaders told Thatcher that the PLO recognizes all UN resolutions and is ready to accept Resolution 242 provided that the resolution acknowledges the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The leaders confirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Despite this, the British prime minister insists that a substitution for the PLO must be found to take part in the peace talks. Thatcher also admits that she tried unsuccessfully to persuade one of the groups within the PLO to replace the organization in the peace process.

The inevitable question, then, is: Where can a substitute for the PLO be found while the Palestinians insist that the PLO must remain their representative, irrespective of who is at the head of it? The situation is plainly very difficult, and it is anybody's guess how the deadlock can be broken if every side is resolved to stick firmly to its position.

PLO Substitution Rejected

NC300727 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — All editorials in Friday's Cairo papers unanimously reject British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's recent call to find substitute for the PLO. They all emphasize that as interference in the affairs of others is rejected

worldwide, interference in the affairs of the Palestinian people should be equally rejected as well.

AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that the PLO has earned its role on the world stage because of its leadership of the legitimate Palestinian struggle for land and an independent state. Its legitimacy was awarded by the sole party that has an interest in this issue and that is entitled to make a decision; that is, the Palestinian people. No other Arab or foreign power is permitted to tamper with this privilege. The paper goes on to say: All international powers, which claim to be eager to achieve peace in the Middle East, must realize that the natural road to peace has to pass through the PLO, and that no substitute can be found without the approval of the Palestinian people.

AL-AHRAM describes the call for a substitute for the PLO as a trial balloon, but one that represents an important and serious turn in the course of use of trial balloons. The paper stresses that the Palestinian people have enough national awareness and consciousness to be able to recognize the good from the bad, and to differentiate between those who sincerely care for their cause and those who are just bargainers. It is that sense of awarness and consciousness that has enabled the present PLO leaders to stand fast against all blows, schemes, and conspiracies designed to liquidate the organization and end its role. *AL-AHRAM* notes that following her meeting with the leading West Bank figures, the British Prime Minister realized that the Palestinian people fully support the PLO. Therefore, her statement and proposal on a substitute find no backing among Palestinians, except among some scattered groups under the control of the Syrian regime, whose objectives and schemes in regard to the present moderate current in the PLO are quite well known. Concluding its editorial, *AL-AHRAM* emphasizes that those who attribute the stalemate in the peace process to the present PLO leaders must be aware of the fact that peace cannot be achieved without justice.

AL-AKHBAR denounces Mrs Thatcher's call for a substitute to the PLO. The paper points out that this runs counter to Mrs Thatcher's words on the Palestinians' right to self-determination, especially because this right hinges on the need to respect the independence of the Palestinian decision and to leave the selection of the Palestinian leaders to the Palestinians themselves. The paper goes on to say that any attempt to tamper with this right will mean interference in their affairs, something to which no party or entity is entitled. The paper emphasizes Egypt's support for the PLO under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Everyone must bear this fact in mind and work accordingly, the paper concludes.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Kuwait, Saudi Arabia

JN291135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, returned to Baghdad at dawn today after conveying two oral messages from the president to Shaykh Jabir and King Fahd on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

Interior Minister Returns From YAR Visit

JN291252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and minister of interior and President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, returned to Baghdad at dawn today. Shakir conveyed a verbal message from the president to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the fraternal relations between Iraq and the YAR, as well as developments in the Arab arena.

Cuban CP Delegation Arrives in Baghdad

JN290854 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Baghdad — A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Comrade Valdes, deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations at the Central Committee, arrived in Baghdad at dawn today at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

In a statement to INA, Comrade Valdes said the delegation will hold talks with National Command officials with the aim of bolstering the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Communist Party of Cuba. He said the two sides will exchange viewpoints on Arab and international affairs and world peace issues. The director of foreign relations at the National Command and the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad welcomed the delegation upon its arrival.

Iraq Reports Kurdish Fighting in Kordestan

GF291115 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0830 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Iranian opposition sources have announced that the warriors of the Komeleh [Kurdish guerrillas] on the 18th of the current month entered the town of Bukan and took under control some important parts of the town in Iran's Kordestan.

The organization's statement says battalion 31 of the Komeleh warriors took the gas stations and the police station as well as the main street in the town. They engaged Khomeyni's revolution guards in battles. Hoseyni, the chief of the guards' intelligence, was sent to hell [as heard] as a result of street combat.

The statement added that the warriors of Komeleh, while retreating from the town, spread some publications which described the savage acts of Khomeyni's guards and the bitter truth about Iran's Kordestan as well as the situation in other provinces. The publications have asked the people to rise against the Tehran regime and to show resistance.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,243

JN291744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 May 86

[Communique No. 2,243 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With determination and loyalty to the soil of this homeland and to the aspirations of our great people, our triumphant Armed Forces continue to pound the strongholds of despotism, crime, and aggression, inflicting further losses on the evil Khomeyniites in all operational sectors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our Air Force is lying in wait for those who insist on war and carry out a policy of aggression against our people, dealing blows to their resources and wiping out large numbers of their remnants. Yesterday, our planes discovered large concentrations of the charlatan Khomeyni Guards in the Shushtar and Dezful areas. With bold, resolute raids and with the great efficiency of our good, brave eagles, our planes launched intensive, surprise, and destructive raids on the Khomeyni Guards' concentrations in these two areas at 1800 [as heard] yesterday [28 May]. Our planes succeeded in wiping out large numbers and complete groups of the clique of evil as they were preparing for aggression.

After destroying the enemy remnants, burning their camps, demolishing their installations over their heads, and destroying their weaponry and equipment, our good, brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland, praise be to God.

May God bless our heroic Air Force — commanders, officers, pilots, and other ranks. Success and help come from God. He is the best supporter.

2. The daring helicopter gunships daily pounce on areas of the battlefront where the enemy is located to deal the rogues the punishment they deserve. The valiant knights carried out many raids today, inflicting heavy losses in lives, equipment, and facilities. Our valiant knights carried out 24 combat sorties, after which the brave knights safely and triumphantly returned to base, protected by God.

3. While performing its duties in the no-man's-land in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps, a brave patrol captured one large ammunition dump containing various types of ammunition the enemy had left behind in recent battles when its remnants were wiped out by fighters of the heroic V

Army Corps. After evacuating this ammunition to the rear, our patrol safely returned to its positions, praise be to God.

4. Our units in various operational sectors opened fire with all types of weapons on the Khomeyniite rogues' positions opposite our units, acheiving the following:

A. Five enemy soldiers killed, others wounded, one infantry position destroyed and its occupants killed, and one machine gun and one observation post destroyed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

B. One infantry position destroyed and its occupants killed, one vehicle destroyed, another damaged, and two ammunition dumps destroyed in the VII Army Corps operational sector.

C. Two enemy soldiers killed and one ammunition dump and two medium machine gun positions destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

5. The forces of the charlatan clique ruling Iran shelled Abu al-Khasib, the Khanaqin environs, and Tawilah with long- range artillery, damaging one house in Khanaqin.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 May 1986

Crown Prince Hasan Interviewed on PLO, Syria, Israel
JN292031 Amman Television Service in English 1913 GMT 29 May 86

[Interview with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan by an unidentified BBC reporter; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Your Royal Highness, Mrs Thatcher says that the PLO should no longer be considered the sole representative of the Palestinian people in any Middle East talks. Does Jordan share that view?

[Prince Hasan] The fact that Mrs Thatcher is focusing on Palestinian representation is a continuation of her interest in initiating a dialogue with the Palestinians. And if you recall the Palestinian Liberation Organization disqualified itself from such direct talks last year in London when they were expected to enter discussions with the British foreign secretary. Their position at that time, of course, was that they were not yet ready to accept United Nations Resolution 242. So I think that my reading of whatever is available, press coverage, if that is true, is one of her not disqualifying totally the PLO, but effectively saying what I just referred to that they themselves have disqualified themselves. And therefore we have to focus on the Palestinians per se, which means the people in the occupied territories and the principal constituency of Palestinians there.

[Reporter] But can Jordan itself take part in that search and does Jordan itself think the time has come to say the PLO, for the reasons you have given, cannot represent the Palestinian people, we must find other Palestinians to do that job?

[Prince Hasan] The context of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, which his majesty has clearly indicated has come to an end as a framework for our joint discussions, was one whereby we expected to play a supportive role for the PLO. And as you know, many different formulas have been presented since: self-determination, the question of legitimate rights, the question of legitimate self-expression. All revolve on what the Palestinians want. And the PLO statement as we saw it yesterday from Tunis refers to the fact that Mrs Thatcher in, I believe, her press conference mentioned the question of a federal arrangement and this was unacceptable to the Palestinians.

But what we have made clear, that if we speak about self-determination, then effectively it is a question of the Palestinians choosing the formula of cooperation between Jordan and the Arab identity in the occupied territories. In that sense, self-determination leads to the confederal arrangement. If in the context of an international conference the PLO are still ready to specify their acceptance of United Nations Resolution 242 then they would once again be an active player in the political context. So I think it is too early at this stage to say that we disqualify anyone from such a process or qualify anyone else.

[Reporter] Is there in fact any active play in this process or do you believe that negotiations of the kind Mrs Thatcher was looking at or looking towards are unrealistic in the actuality of the Middle East politics?

[Prince Hasan] The key point is that Mrs Thatcher had the political will to come out clearly and say to all parties that it is not a question of whether we try, but how we try. And, clearly, she has expressed the desire to keep the trust of all parties for which we admire her. Indeed, we admire the fact that she can speak so forthrightly in Israel on these points and focus on the Palestinian dilemma. But in terms of movement, we hope that this initiative could be a prelude to joint action, possibly in the European context and possibly in the Anglo- American context as well.

[Reporter] But do you expect to be negotiating, does his majesty expect to be negotiating with Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO in the near future?

[Prince Hasan] We have made it quite clear that the fact that the PLO does not mean what it says and until it means what it says in terms of acceptance of United Nations resolutions, that we simply cannot proceed.

[Reporter] But at the same time you are not ready to look beyond the PLO to other Palestinian representative, that is your position?

[Prince Hasan] We have never vied for a position in representing the Palestinians and we have left the choice of their representation to the Palestinian people themselves. As you note, the meeting with the prominent Palestinians that Mrs Thatcher held was one where most of the representatives expressed their views on the PLO. One of them abstained and effectively the abstention was because there was no reference to Jordan as such. So I think that what we have to focus on, as Mrs Thatcher rightly pointed out, is the building up of that political middle ground, the voice of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

[Reporter] Do you in fact think that the proposals for elections for West Bank mayors, was that ever a starter?

[Prince Hasan] This was proposed by the representatives and we feel that if these elections had been held some time ago that the complexion of Palestinian representation would have been far more self-confident. As you know, the tragic assassination of one of the mayors in recent months I think has caused any patriotic and centrist leadership to feel quite insecure.

[Reporter] Now King Husayn has been having talks with President Al-Asad of Syria to a certain extent recently. Does that in any way indicate that Jordan is moving away, that Jordan is becoming part of the rejectionist camp rather than part of the camp that is interested in dialogue?

[Prince Hasan] The Syrian position, as far as the United Nations will [as heard] and the United Nations conference, has not been one of the exclusion of that conference at all. We feel that we meet at that ultimate end whereby this vehicle takes over, as it were, the question of pushing the peace process forward. So our discussions with the Syrians, I think, are consensual on that point. The point is, of course, that the PLO is not prepared to come forward to make it clear that it would accept UN Resolution 242 in the context of the conference.

[Reporter] Is there anything which Jordan can do to make, so to say, life easier for Israel's Mr Peres because also Mr Shamir, as Israeli prime minister, is likely to be even less amenable to the sort of negotiations you might like from Mr Peres?

[Prince Hasan] We are not a factor in domestic Israeli politics and we have no indication that the present formula of the government of national unity is going to change at all. As far as we are concerned, our only hope is that whichever incumbent will have the will and the political courage to go out on a limb if and when the context is right, to say that Israel can once again become a part of the region and can contribute in a cooperative effort to develop the region, which is one of the themes of Mrs Thatcher's visit and Mr Peres' remarks. Thus far, the prevalence of the stategic Israel concept and the special relationship with the United States, particularly of the question of terrorism, has dominated the thinking of the American rightwing and, by extension, the Israeli rightwing.

[Reporter] Do you feel actually concentration on terrorism has made the search for balanced Middle East settlement more difficult?

[Prince Hasan] I think that the question of violence, of all extremes, is squeezing a centrism whether in Israel or in the Arab world. Definitely, it has made it more difficult and more vulnerable, and this is why the emphasis by Mrs Thatcher not on bilateral relations with each individual party but with all the parties, and her ability to speak to all the parties, is a valuable and refreshing asset.

[Reporter] His majesty has very often called on the United States to play a more active role in the Middle East and to be aware of the need for settlement in the Middle East. Does he and does Jordan now feel that the United States is even less apparently interested in getting a settlement which will be fair to both sides?

[Prince Hasan] There seems to be an interest in global issues, in terrorism. I think that the emphasis on terrorism has even affected Europe to a very large extent, and we hope that this can, in the wake of the Tokyo meeting, not continue to focus on terrorism without understanding the causes and the roots. We feel that Mrs Thatcher came to Israel in the wake of that meeting, was a party to the wider talks there, and in a sense I think carries a sense of urgency in trying to bring the terrorism issue back into the wider regional context and away from bilateral relations.

[Reporter] Finally, how would you describe to people what the costs are that are being paid by not having a settlement of the Palestinian question in the Middle East?

[Prince Hasan] The fanaticism and the religious confrontation to which we are gradually moving as opposed to the political confrontation with which we have lived all our lives I think is going to be characteristic of the next stage, whether extremism of the extreme Jewish right on the one side, or of the Islamic fanatic right, or indeed, for that matter, the development of the Christian rightwing,literally school, [as heard] particularly in the United States today, and that fragmentation of the whole area into a mosaic of minorities lacking the will to share the vision of peace and regional stabilities is obviously going to be an invitation to exploitation by the superpowers and will reduce the Middle East to a zone of everlasting confrontation.

[Reporter] So in the nearer focus you are not looking forward or expecting to see any kind of Jordanian-Palestinian federation in the near future?

[Prince Hasan] The term was confederation. As far as we are concerned, we certainly hope to be able to see Jordan and the Palestinians working as a terra media, middle ground, between Israel on the one side and the potential of the Arab world which has been always still vast on the other. But to stabilize that middle ground to focus on that principal constituency of Palestinians, as Mrs Thatcher rightly pointed out, is of a principal aim to the... [Prince Hasan changes thought] Concern is not so much of speaking of a cause but giving a substance to that cause and that cause for us is quite clear as the liberation of occupied territories, the respect for human dignity through United Nations resolutions, and the achievement of a cooperative formula between all states in the region.

[Reporter] Your Highness, thank you very much indeed.

[Prince Hasan] Thank you very much

Goulding Talks With Al-Jumayyil, Leaves for Israel

NC291323 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general, continued his contacts with Lebanese officials today within the framework of the efforts to implement UN Resolution 425. Goulding met with President al-Jumayyil and before that with Ambassador al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general. It has been learned that Goulding briefed President al-Jumayyil on the results of his contacts in the countries he visited, particularly regarding the implementation of Resolution 425. The issue of humanitarian aid that the United Nations extends to Lebanon, and the need for such aid in the light of the Lebanese economic situation, was also raised in the meeting. Following his meeting with Al-Turk, Goulding was asked whether the UN secretary general's report in June will include a reference to the implementation of Resolution 425. He said: We hope so. This is the purpose of my visit to Beirut and Israel. After these visits, I will try to explore the possible progress to implement this resolution. He said he will not reveal the details of the contacts he held in Lebanon. He will convey them to the UN secretary general who will, in turn, convey them to the international organization.

He repeated his denial of any knowledge of proposals and statements that have been attributed to him in the press. He added that he does not wish to create new stories that will be misinterpreted. Asked about the ways to implement Resolution 425, he said: I find the answer to this question in the body of the resolution itself, which is the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, the deployment of the UN forces, and helping the Lebanese Government to impose its authority. This is what we are seeking, and, in order to do so, I need the cooperation of the Lebanese and Israeli Governments. He denied the existence of contacts with a number of states to participate in the UNIFIL. He expressed the hope that the UNIFIL will be able to control the situation if Israel withdraws. Asked whether in his talks with the Israeli officials he discerned that Israel takes into consideration the ability of the UNIFIL in order to withdraw from the south, he said: This is one of the difficulties to which Mr Perez de Cuellar referred in his recent report to the Security Council. He then said that a combination of the UN forces and the local population constitute a greater guarantee to Israel than the security belt. He revealed that he will visit Damascus next week. Goulding left Beirut for Al-Naqurah and then for Israel to hold talks with senior officials there. He will return to Lebanon again.

Irish Defense Minister Inspects Contingent, Departs

NC291722 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Irish Defense Minister Patrick O'Toole concluded his visit to Lebanon today. His trip was limited to an inspection of UNIFIL's Irish contingent, and he left Lebanon for home this evening.

Birri: Israel 'Sole Beneficiary' of Camps War

LD300950 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0829 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 30 May (KUNA) — Lebanese Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri affirms in an interview published here today that "reports about arrests and harassment of civilian Palestinians by his movement in the south are just allegations and that there are more Shi'ites in the prisons of the Amal Movement than Palestinians." In an interview with the paper *AL-WATAN* on the war waged by his militia against the Palestinian camps south of Beirut, Birri says: "Weapons from east Beirut have arrived to feed this war and Israel is the sole beneficiary from the camps war."

The leader of the Amal Movement adds: "The third world war has begun since Israel entered southern Lebanon and there is no exaggeration in saying that the third world war is between what they term terrorism and resistance." Concerning Israel's insistence on security arrangements in the south, he says: "We reject such arrangements, and we pledge solely to implement UN Resolution 425, and we are also committed to the 1949 armistice treaty."

Clashes Between Amal, Palestinian Gunmen Continue

Masses Flee Burj al-Barajinah

NC291129 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Fierce fighting reerupted in Burj al-Barajinah between Amal and Palestinian gunmen at 1200 today. Rockets and artillery were used and Palestinian gunmen attempted to infiltrate the Al-'Anan area. Tension extended to areas around Sabra, which were vacated by the strike force. Meanwhile, sniper fire has rendered the airport road hazardous. It has also been learned that the fierce fighting has generated mass migration from Burj al-Barajinah and from the southern suburb toward the south.

'Guarded Calm' Restored

NC291344 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] A guarded calm now prevails around the Burj al-Barajinah camp following the cessation of the fighting that took place at noon today. The airport road should be considered hazardous until the area is completely peaceful once more. No incidents have been reported on the contact lines in Beirut and on the mountain.

Iranian Embassy Cease-Fire Collapses

NC291743 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Palestinian gunmen caused the security situation around Burj al-Barajinah to deteriorate at 1915 today. Fierce fighting is taking place, involving the use of various automatic weapons, rockets, and mortars. A security source reported that the camp

area is coming under long-range artillery fire, but it is not known where this shelling is coming from. The artillery shelling of Burj al-Barajinah became heavier at 1930. Shells landed in residential neighborhoods in Harat Hurayk and Burj al-Barajinah, and in the camp itself. Palestinian gunmen fired a b-7 projectile at a civilian vehicle travelling on the airport road at 1830 today, wounding the passengers. A woman was killed by sniper fire at the southern entrance to Sabra camp.

The camps security coordination committee arranged a cease-fire at 1800, after a meeting that took place at the Iranian Embassy. The following statement was issued: Efforts have been made in the past few days by the parties concerned and other nationalist forces to end the bleeding of sons of the same rank, and in preparation for confronting the American-Zionist threats. As a result, a meeting was held at the Iranian Embassy this evening, attended by lawyer Haytham Jum'ah from the Amal movement, representatives of Hizballah, a delegation of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and the Iranian charge d'affaires. The participants reviewed the situation in the camps and surrounding areas. They agreed on a cease-fire in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila effective 1800 today. They also agreed to stop all work on fortifications and to put an end to provocations.

'Fierce' Camp Fighting Reported

NC300550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The situation flared up again along the Burj al-Barajinah camp lines in Al-'Anan, Zayn al-din, and Al-'Amiliyah college at 0545 today. Fierce fighting involving the use of various types of rockets, artillery, and machine guns is currently raging in the areas. All roads leading to the camp, particularly the airport road, have been cut. Meanwhile, high tension prevails in Sabra and Shatila following last night's clashes in these two camps. Bursts of machine guns are being heard along the Hayy Farhat, southern entrance to Sabra, and Kuwaiti Embassy lines.

Amal Blames Pro-'Arafat Groups

NC300625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] In a statement following a meeting of its political bureau under Minister Nabih Birri last night, the Amal Movement accused pro-'Arafat groups of exploding the situation in the Palestinian camps in coordination with President al-Jumayyil and the Sham'un-Ja'ja' axis. The movement warned against attempts to extend the fighting and transfer it to West Beirut. It urged everyone not to allow themselves to be dragged into this dreadful scheme.

Fighting, Exodus Continues

NC300842 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Amal and Palestinian gunmen are trading shell and machine gun fire on the approaches to Burj al-Barajinah. Meanwhile, intermittent fighting is going on at the southern entrance to Sabra and Shatila. The airport road is hazardous due to sniper fire. Fatah has held Amal responsible for the fighting, and denied that the Palestinians have infiltrated areas outside the camps. In another development, some 50 cars arrived in Sidon this morning carrying people who left the southern suburb in view of the Amal-Palestinian fighting.

PNSF Responds to Amal Charges

NC300645 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Abu al-Walid, a leader of the pro-Syrian Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], has denied that there are pro-'Arafat elements in the camps, to which they have limited access. Abu al-Walid regretted the failure of the cease-fire agreement scheduled for 1800 yesterday. He disclosed that the Iranian Embassy in Beirut had been the sponsor. Abu al-Walid's statement came in response to one issued by the Amal Movement political bureau and executive committee. Amal blamed the pro-'Arafat groups for the current explosion in the camps situation. It also warned against spreading the fighting to West Beirut. The Amal movement has also accused the Palestinians of aggravating the situation around the Burj al-Barajinah camp and of firing a shell in the direction of the airport road, hitting a civilian car and wounding its passengers.

Amal, Hizballah Carry Out Kidnapping Operations

NC291413 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] According to a security report from West Beirut, the leaders of the Amal Movement have ordered their gunmen to establish roadblocks on a number of West Beirut streets and to kidnap any member of Hizballah who happens to pass by. These instructions followed Hizballah's refusal to release Amal official 'Ayyad Qabalan and his brothers Na'im and 'Ali, who were abducted in Al-Bastah at around 1330 today by a Hizballah group under the command of Al-Hajj 'Abd al-Hadi and Mustafa Shihadah. The kidnapping preceded a clash between the two parties, during which tension spread to nearby streets, particularly Burj Abu Haydar, where gunmen from the two sides have taken up positions. In formation received a short while ago notes that Hizballah gunmen have abducted another group of Amal members, and have taken them to the Fathallah Center. The Amal Movement, for its part, has taken a number of Hizballah members to its center in Burj al-Murr.

Fighting Reported Along Beirut Combat Line

NC292031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Various types of rockets, machine guns, and mortars are being used in the fighting taking place along the Al-'Amrusiyah-Science College combat line. The areas east of that line were shelled by artillery in the Southern Suburb at 2230.

6th, 9th Brigades Reportedly Clash in Beirut
NC300911 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Clashes broke out between personnel of the 6th Brigade and others from the 9th Brigade along the Qasqas-Sunbeam combat line in Beirut from 1100 until 1130. Rockets and heavy-caliber machine guns were used in the fighting. Meanwhile, the central security committee's headquarters at the racetrack came under bursts of machine gun fire from eastern areas. An internal security forces vehicle was damaged.

Israelis Shell An-Nabatiyah; Five Militiamen Killed
NC291706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces shelled Al-Nabatiyah from (Tallat al-Suwayda') at 1615 today. A woman was wounded and taken to a Sidon hospital. A 5-year-old child was also hit. As a result of shellfire directed by the agent Lahd militia from the Jabal Safi area at ('Ayn Buswar) and Jba', two people were wounded in ('Ayn Buswar) and taken to Shu'ayb hospital in Sidon.

According to press reports, five bodies of Lahd militiamen were found today near Kafr Rumman village in the South. Informed security sources expressed the belief that the five soldiers were ambushed and killed by Lebanese national resistance fighters. Earlier reports from the South said that Kafr Rumman came under machine gun fire at noon today from (Tallat Tuhurra). The Kafr Rumman-al-Nabatiyah-Habbush triangle was subjected to artillery and sniper fire this morning.

The Lebanese national resistance has carried out three operations. An agent Lahd militia position on the Al-'Ayshiyah road was attacked by resistance fighters; three grad rockets were fired at Qiryat Shemona; and an explosive charge was detonated under agent Husayn 'Abd al-Nabi's vehicle in 'Aynata. The Islamic Resistance has also announced that it shelled the Zar'it settlement and two positions belong to the occupation forces and the agent Lahd militia in Ramiyah and (Tallat al-Huqban).

Falasha Jews Moved Into Lebanon
NC291946 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces have continued their seizure [salkhaha] of the southern territories. Reports indicate that the Israeli occupiers are still putting up prefabricated homes on farmland in Shab'a. The Falasha Jews, who arrived in Israel last year, are already being housed on 12 farms there, which are owned by a majority of families in the village. Israel occupied these farms 20 years ago [as heard], displacing the 2,000 individuals who lived there at the time. According to the same information, the number of new settlers has reached 4,000.

ASALA To 'Punish' Killers of Armenians
NC300601 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] has reponded to the Independent Movement for the Liberation of the Kidnapees, which claimed responsibility for killing an Armenian doctor and a photographer 2 days ago. ASALA says that it will punish the criminals who assassinated the Armenian citizens.

The ASALA statement, which is carried in today's *AL-NAHAR*, adds: We will apply the principle of an eye for an eye. ASALA calls on the Armenian people to be on guard against this base plot, asserting that it is capable of dealing painful blows to the enemies whatever form these may take. ASALA addresses its threat to those it calls Lebanese national powers and Arab and Islamic powers.

ASL Spokesman Reports Killings, Threatens Retaliation
JN300553 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Some news media have become accustomed to fabricating wrong information about the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL], particularly following the treacherous crime in Kafr Rumman. The ASL official spokesman is therefore eager to reiterate the information that he distributed yesterday as follows:

An ASL official and four of his colleagues were martyred yesterday as a result of a cowardly, treacherous operation. The official, accompanied by four of his elements, headed for the entrance to the township of Kafr Rumman at the inhabitants' request to discuss the possibility of returning some families to reside in houses near the contact lines. When these elements entered the place arranged for the meeting, they were all treacherously martyred.

The ASL official spokesman has asserted that punishment will be in proportion to the treacherous crime and that the safety of the ASL forces — officers and soldiers — is above all considerations. Therefore, he said, the reply will be violent. He who forewarns is excused.

Islamic Struggle Movement Threatens Syria
NC301031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] An unidentified caller has phoned the Voice of Lebanon saying that he spoke for the Martyr Nasib al-Khatib group of the Islamic Struggle Movement [harakat al-nidal al-islami]. The caller claimed that the movement was responsible for firing a shell at a Syrian intelligence center in Mahallat Abu Talib at 0215 today. He said that the movement will continue to strike at Syrian interests and property, and those who deal with Syria.

Al-Hariri Institution Director Freed by Kidnappers

NC291134 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] We have just been informed that Fadil Qalaq, the director general of Rafiq al-Hariri's Educational Institution, has been released, thanks to the intensive mediation efforts made in this regard. Bursts of gunfire heard upon Qalaq's return to his office were a sign of rejoicing.

Correction to Name of Irish Defense Minister

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Irish Defense Minister To Inspect UNIFIL Force," published in the 27 May Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page G 5, first paragraph and to the item headlined "Irish Minister To Discuss Kidnapped AUB Professor," published in the 29 May Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page G 1, paragraph two:

In both items the Irish defense minister's name should read "Patrick O'Toole."

Khaddam, Al-Shihabi Brief Al-Asad on Moscow Talks

JN300505 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Chief of Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi after their return from a working visit to the Soviet Union yesterday evening. He listened to a report on the talks they held in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other ranking Soviet officials. Khaddam and Al-Shihabi conveyed to the president a reply message from Gorbachev. Their talks in Moscow indicated that the Syrian and Soviet sides held identical viewpoints on the various topics of discussion, and Syria was fully satisfied with the results of these talks.

Jordan's Al-Rifa'i Meets Officials in Damascus

JN251750 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] A meeting has been held at the Presidential Palace in Damascus. On the Jordanian side, it was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. On the Syrian side, it was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and a number of ministers. They discussed ways to promote the growing bilateral relations.

Talas Addresses Army Graduation Ceremony

JN291859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Under the patronage of General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, a new group of cadets from the military college graduated today. The graduation ceremony was attended by General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces, a large number of senior officers from the general command, the secretary general of the Homs branch of the Ba'th Party, and the Homs governor.

General Talas delivered a speech before the graduates. He said: Your graduation comes at a difficult time when our country is facing and confronting the enemies' designs. He added that the conspiratorial and aggressive forces were not pleased with Syria's firm stands. Thus, they sought to find feeble means and pretexts to escalate their campaigns and threats on the pretext of terrorism. However, we in Syria, as militant President Hafiz al-Asad said, differentiate between terrorism and the struggle to regain rights. We support struggle and strugglers, and oppose terrorism and terrorists. General Talas affirmed that Syria has sufficient strength to firmly and decisively reply to any aggression regardless of its magnitude or source.

Official Reiterates Stand on Namibia, Terrorism

JN230525 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Malta — Munir Barikhan, head of the Syrian Arab delegation to the study seminar on international action for the immediate attainment of Nambian independence organized by the United Nations, stressed Syria's support for the struggle of the Namibian people, under SWAPO, for independence and self-determination. At yesterday's session Barikhan denounced U.S. imperialism and its support for the Zionist entity and the racist South African regime. Barikhan also reiterated Syria's opposition to terrorism and called for distinguishing between international terrorism and the people's struggle for freedom and self-determination.

Damascus Commentary Reviews U.S.-Israeli 'Terrorism'

JN241409 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1128 GMT 24 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Israeli and U.S. sources are once again harping on the tune of international terrorism and the possibility of armed conflict between Israel and Syria. Senior Israeli officials are playing the major role in this, resuming their instigation and lies and spreading war clouds whenever tension eases off and the verbal and psychological war against Syria abates.

Those who are mobilizing themselves to combat terrorism are themselves the leaders of terrorism in the world, both on the individual and collective levels and through both official institutionalized and covert individual methods. The history of U.S. intelligence in the field of terrorism against regimes, politicians, and individuals is well-known throughout the world. One merely has to read U.S. newspapers and publications to realize this fact. As for Israel, or rather the Zionist movement, its history in terrorism is more than full. Among its terrorist acts are the assassination of Lord Moyne and Count Bernadotte; the killing of British soldiers; the blowing up of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem; the sinking of ships carrying Jews to Palestine; the Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim, Sabra and Shatila massacres; the assassination of Palestinian leaders in Beirut, Rome, Paris, and elsewhere; and the downing of the Libyan passenger plane and killing of 106 of its passengers.

Thus, when terrorists talk about combating terrorism they mean somethign else, which is certainly not combating terrorism. A few weeks before they began making their claims about combating terrorism — their feeble pretext for attacking, threatening, and pressuring Syria — there was the talk about Syria's moving its defensive antiaircraft missiles inside Syrian territory. When the alleged campaign against terrorism collapses, the enemies of peace and peoples rights — those who violate international law and the UN principles and resolutions — will find new slogans to resume the campaign against Syria in an attempt to achieve what they could not achieve in the past and will not achieve in the future. The policies of the United States and Israel in the region have reached the crisis stage and they have no hope of emerging from it. The designs they tried to impose on the Arabs

will not succeed. Syria's confrontation of these designs in defending its national interests and the Arab nation's pan-Arab interests will not weaken in the face of threats, psychological war, or actual war. No force on earth can impose on Syria what it does not want. No one in the world, whoever he may be, can make Syria agree to abandon the principles of just peace, namely, the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's exercise of their national, inalienable rights. Those who delude themselves into believing that Syria may fear a psychological war and the campaigns of instigation and lies or may be frightened by the crackling of weapons do not know Syria sufficiently well despite the experiences and lessons of recent history.

Opposition Figure Lashes Out at Al-Asad Policies

PM221230 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 12 May 86 p 16

[Interview with 'Adnan Sa'd al-Din, chairman of the Political Bureau and member of the General Secretariat of the National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria, by Sana' al-Sa'id; date and place not given]

[Excerpts]Question: Proceeding from Islamic tenets in international relations, we must be fair and impartial about a war that one Muslim state wages against another. Some people say that Iraq was the party that started the war and inflamed it right from the beginning. What is your comment on this?

Answer: Iraq was not the one that started the aggression or launched this criminal war. Iran provoked Iraq and started the war. Khomeyni has come to fulfill a principal mission, which is to pursue a disruptive policy in the area.

Question: Why is Syria aligned with Iran in its confrontation with Iraq? The Arab world is surprised and astonished by such a stand, as in no way can it be consistent with Islam's advocacy of fraternization and mutual support among brothers. "The faithful are brothers." [Koranic verse]

Answer: Hafiz al-Asad has adopted stands that are much worse than this. He pursues a sectarian line that has destroyed national unity in Syria first and foremost. He has remained in power through treachery and by operating surreptitiously; in so doing he relies on the nation's enemies. And so he surrendered the fortified [Golan]front, in return for which he was made president of the republic and is now in control of Syria's destiny and using methods that no other world dictator has known. He carried out sabotage activities in Syria whose like not even the greatest traitors to their countries have perpetrated. One of the most significant features of this treacherous policy is that he has nullified the once active Syrian people's role; the Syrian people were one of the most active and vital of the area's peoples.

Question: But why is this total alignment with Iran against Iraq?

Answer: If he has done so much against the Syrian people is it surprising that he should align himself with Iran? Hafiz al-Asad does not belong to this nation. He has in him the spirit of sectarianism, so he has been sowing the seeds of sectarianism in Syria and in the area around it.

Question: Does this mean that the role Al-Asad is playing by aligning himself with Khomeyni's Iran and the policy he is pursuing in the area is against the nation and Islam?

Answer: Islam is against sectarianism. Al-Asad views relations with Iran from the narrow angle of sectarianism. It is the same view he adopts in Syria; this has led to the crushing of the Syrian people with all their factions, including the 'Alawite faction, to which he belongs. The Arab people have become the victim of this hateful sectarian policy. I must say that many reasonable sectarian leaders condemn Al-Asad's policy and seek to rid Syria of its disease.

Al-Asad joined Khomeyni out of hatred for the Arab and Islamic nation and the Islamic creed. He joins hands with every enemy of the Arabs and Muslims, whether in the southern Arabian Peninsula, Libya, or any other country.

Question: Does the strategic cooperation between Libya, Syria, and Iran mainly aim at harming a particular Arab state in the area and at weakening and dividing the Arab ranks?

Answer: Al-Asad has sought hostility toward Iraq, and for this reason he deemed it fit that Syrian, Libyan, Israeli, and Iranian arms should join forces in Iran's war against Iraq. The alliance between these four parties has come into the open, and the treachery is quite obvious.

It is clear that Syria dispatches arms to Iran just as Israel does. All the world press writes in detail about this, which has compelled Iran and Rafsanjani himself to admit this fact.

Question: What is the objective of this plan?

Answer: It is because Iraq stands like an impregnable barrier in the face of the destructive and fanatic Khomeyni's trend. Khomeyni aims to destroy Arab capabilities and hinder Arab revival. This is the reason for the total harmony between Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi on one hand and Khomeyni on the other. The two men are spreading corruption in the area. Al-Asad is no longer ashamed of his crimes, treacheries, and conspiracies. Lebanon's tragedy will continue to weigh on the Arab conscience for hundreds of years.

We should not forget the terrible massacres perpetrated by Al-Asad's gangs against the Palestinians, the Muslims, and the Christians. For more than 11 years this country has been living in fear, terror, hunger, and deprivation. Hafiz al-Asad's policy in Lebanon finally resorted to using collaborators with Israel to dominate the country. He brings together Nabih Birri and Elie Hubayqah — Israel's strategic allies — and agrees with them on the future of Lebanon. Whoever slaughters the Lebanese and Palestinians with Israeli arms becomes Al-Asad's strategic ally because by supporting him he will be able to control Lebanon's destiny. As for Lebanon's real leaders, they are in a permanent plight; they are treated like slaves or subordinates.

'Crisis' Reported in Libyan-Soviet Relations

TA300421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] There are reports of a crisis in Libya's relations with the Soviet Union. Voice of Israel's monitor Mikha'el Gurdus, quoting Western diplomatic sources in Moscow, reports that the Soviets have rejected both the Libyan request for arms and a proposal for a friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Salim Jallud has just ended an official visit to the Soviet capital. It was reported on Wednesday that the Kremlin had demanded from Jallud that Libya stop its support of international terrorism.

New Compromise Offered for Tabah Negotiations

TA291600 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1400 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] U.S. envoy Abraham Sofaer is on his way to Cairo, carrying a new formula to resolve the Israeli-Egyptian dispute over the question of the Tabah compromis arbitral. This morning the prime minister, foreign minister, and defense minister approved the proposal worked out in the talks last night between Israeli and U.S. teams of legal experts. The prime minister's office is taking an optimistic view of chances to conclude the negotiations quickly, whereas the Foreign Ministry is issuing more pessimistic assessments. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

[Begin recording] The new formula Abraham Sofaer is promoting is aimed at pleasing both sides and allowing both Israel and Egypt to present their conflicting demands regarding the disputed territory. The negotiations recently reached a stalemate regarding the text of the question to be presented to the arbiters. The argument focused on only one word, which is seemingly innocent: "correct" in the sentence "the correct location of the border." Egypt wants the arbiters to check the exact location of the border demarcation stones, meaning precisely where were they were located during the British mandate and on the eve of the Six-Day War. At present there is no doubt in anyone's mind that during those times they were placed north of Tabah, as the Egyptians claim. Israel maintains that the 1967 border demarcation rocks were not placed according to the marking of the international borderline as it appears on maps and in agreements dating back to World War I. Therefore, Israel wants to ask for the correct location of the border demarcation stones.

The new formula circumvents the problem. Israel has given up the term correct location and is now basing its legal argument largely on an appendix to the compromis arbitral that refers to the peace treaty and to accords connected to [British] mandate documents.

Yesterday Peres, Shamir, and Rabin conferred with Abraham Sofaer, after which teams of Israeli and U.S. legal experts held extensive discussions late into the night. This morning, the prime minister, foreign minister, and defense minister held another meeting with the U.S. envoy and approved the framework of the new formula. This in itself is an achievement, since in the past the Foreign Ministry contended that Israel must not make any further concessions to the Egyptians or present more flexible positions.

Thus, Sofaer is on his way to Cairo, where he will try to persuade the Egyptian side. The prime minister's office maintains that right now the negotiations deal with hairsplitting matters; there is no reason why they should not end soon. The Foreign Ministry is less ecstatic. According to Foreign Ministry specialists, if the Egyptians rejected the former proposals, there is no reason why they should not reject the present suggestions, because Israel still wants to determine the borderline that is correct in a legal sense, rather than merely relying on the state of affairs on the eve of the Six-Day War. [end recording]

Egypt Rejects Compromise

TA300506 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 May 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Special U.S. envoy Abraham Sofaer will leave Cairo this morning for Washington, after the Egyptians last night rejected the compromise formula that he worked out in Jerusalem. Alan Kreczko, the legal adviser for the State Department's Middle East section, will remain in Cairo in an additional effort to obtain Egyptian agreement to the Israeli-U.S. proposal.

It has been learned that Secretary of State George Shultz has recalled his legal adviser Abraham Sofaer to Washington under the pretext that he needs him for other purposes. It is now hoped that the Egyptians will make another effort to reach an acceptable formula in order not to foil the U.S. mediation efforts.

Jerusalem believes that the Egyptians are afraid the new formula enables Israel, among other things, to present the arbiters with evidence concerning the location of the border in 1906. According to this formula, Israel, at Egypt's insistence, is giving up the word "correct" in the sentence "the correct location of the border."

Instead of this the question will be accompanied by an appendix in which each side will present its version concerning the border (or the border demarcation stones — according to Eygpt's version).

An agreement for such a solution was achieved between Sofaer and the Israeli political echelon following a short meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir before Sofaer left for Egypt.

Palestinian Memorandum to Thatcher Published

TA291817 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
27 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jerusalem — Following is the text of the memorandum handed to the British prime minister by the Palestinians who met with her yesterday evening:

We welcome British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher to Palestine, particularly to East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and

the Gaza Strip, which are under Israeli occupation. We would like to point out some issues that concern our people and their legitimate struggle.

The British Government, in contrast to the various U.S. Administrations that have strived and continue to strive to play the role of peacemaker in the region without possessing the neutrality that would render them suitable for this role, has shown its desire to seek a just solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. This desire was evident in a British attempt last autumn to meet with PLO officials in London. In addition, Britain, as one of the large countries to sign the Venice declaration, has explicitly recognized the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Furthermore, the British Government, as is clear from its political positions and official statements, holds the view that Jewish settlement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is an illegal act that constitutes an obstacle on the road to a solution. At the same time, we believe that due to Britain's mandate period in Palestine, during which the Palestinian problem was rendered practically unsolvable, Britain bears an historical responsibility to resolve this problem at the current time. Allow us to present a number of other points:

1. The sons of the Palestinian people in the occupied lands are part of the entire Palestinian people, one-third of whom live here and two-thirds in the diaspora. Any solution to the Palestinian problem should deal with the entire people and not only with the residents of the occupied lands.

2. The Palestinian problem is a political and national problem epitomized by the Palestinian people's insistence on attaining their national rights, foremost of which is the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil, as well as the right to choose a representative without coercion or tutelage.

3. Our people both inside and outside the occupied land, have affirmed on more than one occasion that they have chosen the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. In making this choice, the Palestinian people believe they are practicing one of their basic rights, which has been recognized by the majority of the world's nations. The Palestinian people expect the rest of the world's freedom-loving nations to recognize the reality of their representation by the PLO.

4. Dealing with and engaging in a direct dialogue with the PLO is an inevitable condition for progress on the correct path to peace. In order for peace efforts to advance, we urge the British Government to launch a dialogue with representatives of the PLO without preconditions.

5. We support the PLO leadership headed by Yasir 'Arafat as representing the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people, and call on others to deal with this leadership on all issues that concern the Palestinian problem.

6. Our people call for the immediate convening of an international conference to discuss the reasons for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the ways to solve it. We demand that this conference be attended by the five permanent member-countries of the Security Council as well as all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, which must participate in the conference on an equal footing. Our people affirm that no political solution can be achieved except through an international conference.

7. We denounce the escalation of acts of international violence during the past few months; in this context we support the position of the PLO's official leadership as stipulated in the Cairo declaration.

8. We condemn the recent air raid on sister Libya. U.S. policy epitomized by the strike against Libya, which unfortunately gained Britain's support, will fan the fires of hatred and conflict if no efforts are made to correct the basic causes for misdeeds in the world.

Therefore, proceeding from the basis of the unforgettable injustice that has befallen us, we call upon you to exert urgent efforts to prepare conditions leading to a durable and just peace in the region. At the same time, we call upon you to pressure the Israeli Government to end its repressive practices in the occupied territories. We make special mention of the settlement there, confiscation of land, violation of human rights, and efforts to stifle the national spirit of our Palestinian people.

It has been learned that Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj refused to sign this memorandum. Deposed Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah said that at their meeting, he and his colleagues asked Thatcher to meet with the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, to urge the United States to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and to pressure the Israeli Government to halt settlement and confiscation of land.

For her part Thatcher affirmed Israel's need to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to hold municipal elections in the occupied territories, and to treat Arab residents in a humanitarian way and without discrimination. She said, however, that the PLO will not be qualified to enter peace negotiations as long as it does not renounce what she described as terrorism and does not recognize UN Resolution 242.

Progress Made in Talks With African Countries

TA300837 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 May 86 p 2

["Exclusive" report by New York correspondent Shlomo Shamir]

[Text] New York — Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said last night that in the talks he held at the United Nations with representatives of African countries that do not have relations with Israel, significant progress was made in preparation for the establishment of ties with them. Kimche refused to identify these countries by name, but emphasized that the talks with their representatives were cordial and most useful. In a talk with Israeli correspondents in New York, Kimche said representatives of African countries responded positively to his address in the United Nations on Wednesday [28 May] in which he detailed the plan to assist in the struggle against the poverty and famine plaguing Africa.

In response to a question on the ties between Israel and South Africa, Kimche categorically denied reports about bilateral cooperation in the military or nuclear spheres. "All the reports on this are Goebbels-type propaganda aimed at harming Israel," he said.

Shamir Views Regional Issues, Terrorism, Polish Ties

TA231054 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (Leshabat supplement) in Hebrew 23 May 86 pp 4, 18

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Avi'ezer Golan and Roni Shaqed at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem "this week"]

[Excerpt] [*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Do you foresee the government continuing to court Jordan under your leadership?

[Shamir] There is no need to court. Israel has proven its desire for peace and its willingness to make efforts for the sake of peace. In the Camp David accords we made maximal concessions. What happened then? Following Al-Sadat's murder, the Egyptians halted the negotiations on the implementation of the accords and a great deal of time was wasted as a result. After all, the 5 years of autonomy discussed in the accords — we could now be beyond this stage.... Today we would have been faced with the dilemma of deciding on the permanent status of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. However, the time wasted was the Egyptians' fault and not ours.

We were prepared — and the Likud is still prepared and committed — to carry out the Camp David accords.

In my last meeting with the Egyptian foreign minister in New York last September, I proposed to him the resumption of negotiations about this framework (the Camp David accords) at once and the organization of a small ministerial committee to "take stock" of what has been done and to see if we can continue with the negotiations, even with the participation of Jordan and the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el.

His reply to this was: "This is no longer relevant. What is relevant is the 'Arafat-Husayn agreement of February 1985." So? Would he say the same things today? This goes to prove the futility of any agreement as compared to the Camp David accords.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Still, as far as the Palestinians and Jordanians are concerned, the Camp David accords are nothing but a piece of paper. Has the time not yet come to implement the accords that apply to them?

[Shamir] To implement unilaterally? How can that be possible? It is written in the accords that negotiations should be held, that there should be elections to an administrative council, and that they should find a legitimate leadership that they do not yet have, but they do not want to. Israel has proved that it is prepared to make far-reaching moves toward peace. What is needed is to have the Arabs come to terms with the independent existence of Israel.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] After the rotation of the premiership, will you call on the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el to join the peace process?

[Shamir] Past experience shows that they will not dare to do anything that has not been decided on by the Arab countries; this has been the dominant theme in all contacts with them. None of them will do anything without the backing of the Arab countries. There is another obstacle: terrorism. It does not threaten our existence, it does not endanger our security, and it does not disrupt normal life thanks to the work of our security services, but it does prevent peace. Even the leaders of the Arab countries do not dare do anything for fear of the terrorist organizations.

Admittedly that is not the only reason. In the argument between the PLO and Jordan, Egypt supports the former because it needs the PLO's support for its efforts to return to the Arab world. Husayn is afraid of moving forward on his own, but terrorism intimidates the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el the most. There, you see: It is not up to us.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Still, at this very moment the Italian foreign minister is meeting with leaders of the inhabitants of Judea and Samaria in East Jerusalem. Margaret Thatcher will also meet with them when she arrives. Should we not follow suit?

[Shamir] We already know what will be said, even without being there. I do not deny their existence; we are in contact with them every day. However, it would be an illusion to think that this may bring peace because, despite attempts to distort the picture, the conflict is between Israel and the Arab countries — the Palestinians are merely an excuse, only one facet of the conflict. With the Palestinians alone, without the Arab countries, we would have found a common language a long time ago.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Reports were published today about the sophisticated missiles that the Soviet Union is going to supply to Syria. What is our position toward Syria's ceaseless efforts to attain "strategic parity" with Israel?

[Shamir] It is a known fact that Syria is our main defense problem. The extreme positions of its president and of the Ba'th Party, the strong ties between it and the Soviet Union, the large army in relation to its size, and the ceaseless indoctrination with a view to a military confrontation with Israel — all these represent a problem. We should look for the proper solutions but we should not always publicize them.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Do you think the soothing efforts of the last week have been of any help?

[Shamir] Nobody is interested in war. All the international elements that are interested in stability in the Middle East and that want to prevent belligerent adventures in the region should make every possible effort to caution against war.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Does this include the Soviet Union?

[Shamir] Certainly. The problem is that our channels of dialogue with it are rather limited. This is another reason why we want to change the situation, to establish relations that would make dialogue possible.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] This brings us to Poland. What is happening with the exchange of representatives?

[Shamir] This is moving in the right direction. I do not want to elaborate. Incidentally, who leaks to you everything you have been publishing? Does he not understand that he is sabotaging and threatening everything? This does not apply only to Poland. Each piece of publicity brings pressure and deters others. The establishment of relations with Spain and the Ivory Coast was put off for a long time because of leaks... In spite of it, I hope that everything that must happen will happen. The leaks, however, are a problem....

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Israel was the one that came up with the idea of an international struggle against terrorism, which was embraced by the United States, and now it is trying to push the European countries into playing a more active role....

[Shamir] Do we have to push anybody? We believe that terrorism should be stopped and that this cannot be done without forcing those countries that abet terrorism to stop. Without those countries, terrorism is not dangerous. However, international cooperation, not necessarily of a military nature but also economic and political, is needed to persuade those countries. Here we see that Syria has been trying very hard not to be labeled as a "supporter of terrorism." This proves that something can be done.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Does Europe understand this?

[Shamir] More than before. The skeptics have been hit in the face by the facts, but for various reasons some of them remain skeptical. Therefore, the U.S. initiative should be welcomed and Israel indeed welcomes it.

[*YEDI'OT AHARONOT*] Will you raise the subject in your meeting with Mrs Thatcher?

[Shamir] Certainly. The problem is that she does not enjoy broad public support in her country on this issue.

Reportage on Shin Bet Controversy Continues

Peres Details Stand

TA291111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1030 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] We are bringing a report that has just been edited. This is a report by our correspondent Shula Shmerling from the ceremony at which the prime minister spoke this morning inaugurating Gan-Ner, a new settlement on Mt Gilboa'. We will hear what the prime minister said on the Shin Bet affair:

[Begin recording] [Shmerling] The prime minister took time out today from the Shin Bet affair in order to participate in the ceremony and give his blessings to the settlers who inaugurated Gan-Ner, a new settlement on the heights of Mt Gilboa'. Here too, however, he found no respite and, once the ceremony was over, he was flooded with questions: Did the political echelon approve the operation? Did it cover its tracks?

[Peres] First, nothing has been proven so far; therefore, we cannot speak of any approval given by other echelons. Naturally, the current prime minister has not checked the acts of his predecessors.

[Shmerling] Did the prime minister receive any information on the affair when he entered office?

[Peres] Not only did I receive no information, I do not believe that I should have received any information about it because I do not deal with history.

[Shmerling] Does he support an investigation or does he share the Likud's position? The answer is unequivocal:

[Peres] I was firmly opposed to an investigation for reasons of state security. However, there is a division of authority; once the attorney general has decided it is no longer within the government's jurisdiction.

[Shmerling] At this stage the prime minister added another point: Security secrets might be disclosed when the Shin Bet people defend themselves in court:

[Peres] I do not support the investigation. However, if it has been decided to interrogate or charge these people, they must be permitted to defend themselves. I fear it will be impossible to give the Shin Bet people, or its director, every opportunity to defend their position — and their position is that they are innocent — because in order to allow them the best defense they must be permitted to reveal those secrets they perceive as relevant to their defense, or to hire lawyers as they deem necessary, or even to brief the newspapers. Can we permit this?

[Shmerling] What about the appointment of a new attorney general? Why isn't the government appointing one?

[Peres] First, the main difficulty in the appointment of an attorney general is to agree on a candidate; this is the reason why this issue is dragging on. As long as the present attorney general is in office it is my duty to allow him to fulfill his duty, even if we do not see eye-to-eye; this is how I am acting. The argument is over his judgment. The law has allowed him to decide whether or not to open an investigation. There are security, political, and public reasons for deciding against an investigation; it is my duty as prime minister to inform the attorney general of the security ramifications and I have done so. I want you to know that in this affair I will not listen to malevolent counsel, to gossip and rumors. I categorically insist on this issue and will not compromise on it. People who were sent by the state to protect the lives of its citizens, and who, in my opinion, saved us from terrible attacks, saving the lives of thousands of people, deserve equality before the law in practice, not only in theory.

[Shmerling] Finally, is the rotation or the national unity government in any danger?

[Peres] I do not think there is any danger. I am standing on principles here. I am insisting on those things which stem from my duty, and I will insist on them without any compromise. [end recording]

Peres Says 'No Deals'

TA291314 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1256 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres addressed the affair of the senior official a short while ago and said that when an inquiry was under way on the former chief infantry and paratroop officer, Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay, he proposed that the attorney general terminate the investigation or transfer it to the military.

The prime minister also disclosed that when the current affair surfaced, two suggestions were raised: the first, that he dismiss the head of the Shin Bet, in which case the file would be closed; the second, that he dismiss the attorney general. He refused to divulge the identity of those who gave this advice. He claimed he had dismissed the proposals and will continue to do so. Furthermore, he said, he has no intention of striking a deal with anyone. The prime minister appeared before participants in the annual meeting of the Israel Administrative Center; this report on his remarks was brought by our correspondent Uri Ginosar.

'Slander Campaign' Charged

TA291032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir said it is possible to present a complete picture of the Shin Bet affair without harming state security, adding that he regreted the fact that he was not allowed to do so. Professor Zamir said that at present there is a great storm based on fragmentary information which gives a distorted picture. Zamir said that the discussion has been diverted to a campaign of personal slandering that is based on despicable lies and is totally irrelevant to the issue at hand.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that Professor Zamir is currently delivering a speech in Qiryat 'Anavim at a convention of jurists from the local authorities. Ninety legal advisers from the municipalities who are participating in the convention have appealed to the prime minister to exert all his influence and prestige to protect the institution of the attorney general. The appeal states that any harm to this institution endangers democracy and the rule of law in our country.

'Revolt' Sparked Affair

TA300552 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0505 GMT 30 May 86

[Talk in the studio between program moderator Ya'el Dan and political correspondent 'Oz Frankel on 30 May — live]

[Excerpt] [Friedman] In the past few days there have been quite clear hints and fears in the political echelon that the investigation of the head of the Shin Bet might also be directed against it. At the moment does it look as though this might happen?

[Frankel] The extent to which the political echelon will be dragged into the affair depends mainly on the way one man — namely, the head of the Shin Bet — chooses to behave. Government sources, basing their remarks on talks they held, told us they believe that Avraham Shalom, the head of the Shin Bet, does not want the political echelon dragged into an investigation of the affair that bears his name.

Incidentally, the Shin Bet chief's version of the affair has now been made public, following the release of the names of the three subordinates who were dismissed from the service. According to this version, the affair broke 1 and 1/2 years after the bus hijacking, when the three Shin Bet members tried to bring about their superior's dismissal from his post and to appoint one of them, Re'uven Hazaq, as his successor. Again according to this version, the attempt was organized almost essentially as a revolt. The three had gathered material against him while he was abroad and, on the day he returned, demanded that he resign and vacate his post. The head of the Shin Bet approached the prime minister, who then summoned the most senior of the three and decided to immediately remove him from the service together with the two others: Peleg Raday and Rafi Malka. We will certainly hear much more about the troubled relations within the Shin Bet as the affair continues to unravel.

Arens Against Legal Action

TA300433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens says if legal action will damage national security in the Shin Bet affair, then it is not the correct action to take. Arens, who was defense minister when the affair began 2 years ago with a terrorist hijacking of an Egged bus, added however that he sees no conflict in the case between security and law. The Likud minister was speaking last night at a meeting of the Herut Party in Tel Aviv.

Investigation Head Named

TA300902 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 May 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev have decided that in the current affair of the Shin Bet director, the best way to minimize the harm to the Shin Bet and its director is through a police investigation.

DAVAR has learned that despite remarks made yesterday by Minister Bar-Lev to the effect that he would prefer another form of investigation, both he and the prime minister realize that since there is no way to avoid an investigation it is preferable that it be conducted by the police. It has been decided that upon the return of Police Commissioner David Kraus from a tour abroad, he will establish a narrow investigating team made up of high-ranking officers who could be counted on to conduct a secret investigation, preventing any leaks.

Professor Zamir told correspondents yesterday that the letter he addressed to Police Commissioner David Kraus on the issue of the Shin Bet includes a directive to launch a police investigation. Professor Zamir also said that after reading the letter, the commissioner told him he wants to deal with the matter person-

ally. Commissioner Kraus is scheduled to return to Israel next Tuesday [3 June], at which time the exact procedures for the investigation into the Shin Bet director will be determined. The top echelon in the police raised the possibility of interrogating the Shin Bet director at a secret police facility. The interrogation will be conducted by the commissioner himself or by the head of the Investigations Division. It will not be a typical interrogation, but one in the form of questions and clarifications.

It looks as though the Israel Police will have to interrogate several of the top Shin Bet officials who have resigned, as well as obtain details from interrogation of the IDF officers that was conducted on this issue when the military advocate general was dealing in the affair of Chief Paratroops Officer Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay.

Adviser Position Refused

TA291437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has reacted to the expected appointment of Dr Amnon Goldenberg as an adviser in the Shin Bet affair, saying that when the attorney general does not help the government, the justice minister has no alternative but to seek legal advice elsewhere. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Mr Shamir said that in principle the authority of the attorney general should be divided between other officials.

Dr Amono Goldenberg himself said that even if the post of adviser to Minister Moda'i is offered to him — and this would mean he would serve in the place of Professor Zamir — he will not consider such a proposal. Dr Goldenberg clarified that it was true that he had spoken with Minister Moda'i and another minister on the current situation, but this was not official and not in a professional capacity. The attorney general was briefed about the position of Dr Goldenberg. This is reported by our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar.

Adviser Position Unofficial

TA291525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Attorney General Professor Yitzhaq Zamir has said that as far as he is concerned, the issue of the appointment of Dr Amnon Goldenberg is over. He told our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar that both Dr Goldenberg and Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i had made it clear to him that Goldenberg's position as special adviser to the justice minister is not the result of an official appointment.

Press Comments

TA281252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 28 May 86

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[TEXT] All the papers devote their editorials to the affair involving the head of Shin Bet.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT favors an investigation into the affair lest the country be severely harmed by delay. At the same time, the paper thinks that a state commission to investigate the affair should work under absolute conditions of secrecy in order to prevent secrets being leaked to the enemy.

MA'ARIV comments that the Knesset plenum is not the right stage for a far-reaching discussion on such a sensitive issue, which everyone agrees contains matters that should not be exposed. The clear moral of yesterday's Knesset debate is that the State of Israel still lacks a clear set of binding norms which apply to everybody in any situation.

HADASHOT is angry about the prime minister's refusal to brief the Knesset Constitution, Law, and Justice Committee on the affair. The paper writes that the war for a rule of law has recently entered the decisive stage whose results will have a great influence on the nature of life in Israel. Knesset members must rise and put the prime minister in his place, subject to the Knesset and subject to law.

Development of Lavi Plane To Continue Despite Budget

TA271024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Israel intends to continue to develop and produce the Lavi plane, at a sum that will be determined each year, with the hope that the scope of U.S. aid will not decline and will enable us to meet other IDF needs in view of the cut in the defense budget. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said this to our correspondent Gabi Zohar in the course of a tour in the Tefen industrial zone. He added that the timetable for the takeoff of the Lavi is unclear.

[Begin recording] This is a huge project on which we have a decision in principle. We have budgetary constraints, in view of the overall IDF needs. We occasionally also have problems in the United States. I believe we will be able to overcome all of these. [end recording]

Shamir Says No Plan For Settlement Drive in October

TA291722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jewish settlers in the territories today not to expect a new settlement drive when he becomes prime minister in October. Shamir said: I don't have pretensions about revolutions when I return to the post of prime minister. He was speaking in the settlement of Alfe Menashe, 30 km east of Tel Aviv.

Finance Minister Warns of Hard Times for Economy

TA290430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Finance Minister Moshe Nisim says Israel's economy is in for difficult times. Nisim, in an assessment made to the Knesset

Finance Committee, says that Israel will be suffering from a drop in American aid over the next year, this because the United States will not renew the emergency aid it approved in 1985. The finance minister told the Knesset that he plans to prevent ministries from overspending their budgets. Nisim says there is no room for additional cost-of-living increases and any more such raises would damage the stability of Israel's economy.

5 ASL Soldiers Found Dead in S. Lebanon

TA291637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Five army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers, among them a top officer, were killed this afternoon in Kafr Rumman, which is on the border of the security strip. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the jeep in which the five ASL soldiers were traveling was found abandoned near the village. In searches conducted in the area, the five ASL men were found dead in a house in Kafr Rumman, among them the commander of the ASL Al-'Ayshiyah unit. ASL forces are conducting searches in the area.

A high-level military source told our correspondent that efforts are being made to prevent more bloodshed in the area, because it is feared that there will be attempts to get revenge. Our military correspondent adds that Kafr Rumman is located approximately1 km outside the security zone, about 8 km northwest of the Beaufort Castle.

Attempts To Calm Soldiers

TA300432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The IDF Liaison Unit in Lebanon is trying to calm tempers among members of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] following the death of five ASL soldiers in an ambush near Kafr Rumman, on the northern border of the security zone. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that attempts to calm tempers will continue this morning. Efforts will also continue to populate the Shi'ite villages in the eastern sector of the security strip which were abandoned as residents fled last year. The deserted villages serve as hideouts for terrorists. In recent weeks, dozens of Hizballah members who fled from the Al-Biqa' have arrived in the Shi'ite villages between Al-Nabatiyah and Tyre.

Norwegian UNIFIL Unit Detains 'Terrorists'

TA300624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Norwegian unit in UNIFIL detained a group of 20 terrorists in southern Lebanon. The terrorists had with them five horses laden with explosives, Katyusha rockets, weapons, and other fighting equipment. The Norwegian unit detained the group near Kafr Shuba, northeast of Metulla. The terrorists were heading north from the security zone. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar has learned from sources in southern Lebanon that after the Norwegian force stopped the convoy, the members fled, leaving the horses, weapons, and explosives behind. The UNIFIL force confiscated the weapons and released the horses.

ALGERIA

Editorial Cited Criticizing French Stance on Foreigners

LD291703 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 29/05/86 (APS) — The French Council of Ministers will examine draft bills concerning foreigners in France. In this context, the mouthpiece of the Friendship Association of Algerians Living in Europe *ACTUALITE DE L'EMIGRATION* expressed in its editorial its concern about the subject.

"The situation of immigrants in France," it wrote, "is once more dealt with in terms of security and repression as if foreigners had only the right to checking and suspicion." The weekly recalled the recent upsurge of racism and violence against immigrants.

"Not," the magazine added, "that the immigrants and particularly the Algerian community are hoping for an appeasement, the pear has become reality". [sentence as received]

"The question now," the editorialist wondered, "is to know if all immigrants are in France second class citizens." Furthermore, *ACTUALITE DE L'EMIGRATION* stigmatized the will of the French Government to increase the number of expulsions.

In conclusion, the weekly wrote that "it is legitimate that [word indistinct] worry about their fate," and wondered on the "grave responsibility of the French authorities who have isolated foreigners from French society."

LIBYA

Craxi Discusses Lampedusa Crisis With Officials

LD301017 Tripoli JANA in English 0910 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Rome, Ramadan 22, May 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The Italian prime minister Bettino Craxi, met yesterday with his foreign minister to discuss the crisis of Lam-pedusa Island. He also met later the Italian president. Italian Defence Ministry sources said the appropriate requirements against any potential attack were met pointing out that the military troops in south Italy were placed on maximal alert. They regarded the measures taken so far as sufficient to face any real danger stemming from Libya threats.

Austerity Measures Adopted; Soviet Vessels Arrive

NC291235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — MENA has learned that Libyan authorities have recently issued a decision banning Libyans from traveling to Saudi Arabia during the month of Ramadan to perform their minor pilgrimage under the pretext of mobilizing the Libyan people for a confrontation with the United States. It is being reported that the ban will be applied throughout the pilgrimage period.

The authorities have also issued a decision banning Libyans from traveling abroad except for treatment and after checking each case separately. The Libyan Government intends to cancel the 300-dinar cash allowance for Libyans when they travel abroad and just give them special expense vouchers that can only be used at branches of Libyan banks in the countries to which they are travelling.

Meanwhile, the Libyan authorities have started to implement a decision to pay the salaries of Libyan employees every 45 days instead of every month. This involves those working in the government and in the Libyan Armed Forces.

A (?Libyan) civilian airliner recently made an emergency landing at Tripoli Airport and one of its wings broke off. It is being reported that the plane was returning from Chad at the end of a special mission and was the target of a sabotage incident.

Four Soviet naval vessels have arrived at Banghazi port after the U.S. attack on Tripoli and Banghazi. The vessels are anchored outside the Banghazi port to protect its entrances.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Intends To Mediate in Iraq-Iran War

JN291457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced that he intends to continue contacts with Arab parties supporting Iraq and other parties supporting Iran in order to reach a cease-fire and find a peaceful solution. In a statement to the Iraqi newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* published today [29 May], Al-Mahdi praised Iraq's announced stands responding to calls and efforts to end the war in the Gulf.

Al-Mahdi reiterated that achieving a minimum level of Arab solidarity to rescue the Arab nation from the current situation is based mainly on ending the Gulf war, departing from the swamp of Camp David, and resolving the Lebanese situation.

In his statement to *AL-THAWRAH*, Al-Mahdi affirmed the role of the PLO and its effectiveness away from Arab regimes' influence. He said the Palestinian flag should always be carried by independent Palestinians.

In another development, Al-Mahdi asserted efforts will continue in order to find a formula for an Islamic charter to unite all Muslims regardless of their sects and to bypass doctrinal differences.

Libyan Envoy Informs Al-Mahdi of Continued Support

JN291526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has reiterated Sudan's condemnation of the recent U.S. aggression against the [Libyan] Jamahiriyah. Al-Mahdi affirmed Sudan's stand alongside the Libyan Arab people with all its potential. He noted that Sudan

will assume its pioneering role in the pan-Arab struggle after its liberation and regaining of its democratic identity. This came during a meeting last night with Jum'ah al-Fazani, secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum.

In a statement after the meeting, Al-Fazani said that he conveyed to Al-Mahdi the Libyan Arab people's congratulations to the Sudanese people for their victory in achieving the objectives of the April Revolution by building their constitutional and democratic institutions. Al-Fazani said he informed Al-Mahdi of the decision by the Popular Congress in the Jamahiriyah to continue economic support for the Sudanese people so they may overcome their economic crisis as well as build strong and developed relations in all fields to achieve both people's aspirations of unity.

Al-Fazani added that during the meeting they reviewed the political situation in the Arab world and the aggressive and imperialist schemes the Arab nation is facing.

Al-Mahdi praised the efforts exerted by the Jamahiriyah to develop Darfur through its commitment to the three agricultural projects and the comprehenisve development program in the economic and social fields. Al-Mahdi stressed that the Libyan project to develop Darfur is considered an example for the countries that want to help Sudan, that is, by turning the relief into comprehensive development projects.

Council Member Meets With Libyan Ambassador

JN291039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — Member of the supreme council Idris al-Banna met Wednesday with secretary of the Libyan brotherhood office here Jum'ah al-Fazani and discussed with him Sudanese-Libyan relations and means of developing them.

Talks had touched on complicated Arab situation, Al-Fazani said after the meeting, adding that it touched on Sudan's keenness over contribution actively in surmounting this situation of political and economic Arab dilemma. Relations between the two countries witnessed progress and promotion during the former interim government and expected keep on amelioration during the coming period. [sentence as received]

Security Council Discusses Ties With Ethiopia

JN291049 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) — The National Security Council has discussed the steps pertaining to mending fences and promoting of relations with neighbouring Ethiopia, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi said.

The council in its last night [28 May] meeting reviewed all the reports concerning consolidating of relations with Ethiopia and debated the events that affected these relations during the defunct regime of deposed President Numayri. The council which includes Mr Al-Mahdi in his capacity as defence minister, the interior, foreign finance, attorney general and the army commander-in-chief also probed the preparations for convening the joint ministerial meeting between the two countries.

The prime minister said the council will prepare a thorough blueprint to be discussed during the upcoming bilateral ministerial meeting that the two countries agreed on as a means of settling their outstanding misunderstanding and normalizing of their relations.

Foreign Minister Discusses Upcoming Arab Tour

GF291103 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0937 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 May (WAKH) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Al-Sharif al-Hindi has announced that he will shortly make a tour of a number of Arab capitals in order to acquaint them with his country's new outlook.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, published in Abu Dhabi today, the Sudanese Foreign Minister said that Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will leave for Addis Ababa within days in order to meet with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam. While there he will also meet with John Garang, leader of the rebels in southern Sudan.

Al-Sharif al-Hindi said that a constitutional congress will be held in Khartoum and will include southerners; Garang himself will attend. He affirmed that his country's policy is to achieve a peaceful solution with southern Sudan. He indicated that the Sudanese Government has set up a ministry of peace in order to follow up this matter.

The Sudanese foreign minister affirmed that his future tours of Arab capitals will also be aimed at turning over a new leaf and rectifying all the faulty situations that stuck to Sudan during the defunct rule after 16 years, during which relations were confused and shaken. He asserted that his country wants good relations with Libya and Ethiopia.

Regarding the stationing of the southern opposition movement in Ethiopian territory, the Sudanese foreign minister said that more than one international party is involved in rousing movements in southern Sudan. He added that his government will deal with all these matters.

Army Commander Cites 'Quiet' Situation in South

JN291056 Khartoum SUNA in English 1019 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — The security situation in the south is quiet and the complementary elections could be held there, the Commander-In-Chief of the Army Gen. Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl said here. Gen. Fadl told the National Security Council here last night that the security situation in the south is satisfactory and that the complementary elections could be held after the reporting of the national elections committee on the situation.

Fadl was briefing the National Security Council which includes defence, foreign, interior, finance ministers and the attorney general on the security situation in the south. It is to be mentioned

that the security situation in the [words indistinct] precluded the holding of parliamentary elections in 37 southern constituencies.

SANU Party Dismisses Four Leaders; No Explanations

JN291132 Khartoum SUNA in English 1022 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — The Sudan African National Union [SANU] has dismissed four of its leading elements, the daily *AL-AYYAM* published here said today. The dismissed elements were Aton Dak the administrative secretary; James Anshera, the informational secretary; and Daneial Mathio the executive office member and another leading member in the party Mack Attem, the paper said. [SUNA spelling of names]

Announcement of the dismissal decision which had been taken yesterday gave no explanation for the move by this elder southern party which trailed badly the partial election that was held in the last April.

Former Officials Tried for Drug Smuggling

JN291121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1027 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA) — The Attorney General Chamber today presents its final pleading in the case of the one-year-old concerning smuggling of an estimated five million dollars of amphetamines. [sentence as received]

Nineteen officials of the defunct regime of ousted President Numayri are involved in the case. Some of the accused had been arrested in Saudi Arabia in 1984 with the amphetamines packed in bags and were handed over [?to] the Sudanese authorities.

The Attorney General Chamber said the investigation revealed that a ring in which senior officials of the ousted regime of Numayri were involved had been uncovered. However the court handling the case dropped charges against another six former officials.

ETHIOPIA

Ministry Condemns S. Africa 'Blind Attack' on Angola

EA292110 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said today that revolutionary Ethiopia strongly condemns the blind attack and aggression against Angola by the racist South African regime, calling it a continuation of machinations and state terrorism against neighboring states in violation of international regulations and norms. The ministry statement pointed out that many soldiers had perished in the racist regime's ground and air attack on Angola. It followed hard on the heels of the atrocities committed during the recent attacks on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, which are still being strongly condemned by the international community. The statement affirmed revolutionary Ethiopia's full solidarity and support for the friendly people and Government of the Republic of Angola in their just and decisive struggle to preserve their identity, independence, and unity. It called on the international community to analyze properly the atrocious acts of aggression being perpetrated by the fascist rulers of South Africa and to take immediate punitive measures.

Two-Year Protocol Signed With GDR's SED

EA292205 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1600 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] A two-year protocol agreement was signed today between the WPE Central Committee and the Central Committee of the GDR Socialist Unity Party [SED]. The protocol falls within the framework of the cooperation agreement signed in December 1984 by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the GDR Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Eritrean Rebel Radio Focuses on POW Campaign

EA291736 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Ethiopian Army Captain Degafe Abebe who was captured by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, in 1982 and later freed has called on the international community to focus attention on the 11,000 Ethiopian soldiers captured by the EPLF and to provide them with aid. Capt Degafe Abebe, who was deputy commander of a brigade in the Dergues 15th Division, is campaigning in Europe for aid from the International Red Cross and other international organizations for Ethiopian POW's in the hands of the EPLF, who are disowned by the Dergue.

In an interview with [name indistinct] Radio the day before yesterday, Captain Degafe Abebe said that even though the EPLF is taking care of Ethiopian POW's within its means, food, cloth, medicine stationery, and recreation equipment are needed to solve some of their problems. In addition, Captain Degafe Abebe said that the Dergue's refusal to allow the POW's to communicate with their families by letter or by other means has created serious problems.

SOMALIA

Rebels Update Government Casualties in 20 May Attack

EA292210 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpt] Reports from the central command of the Somali National Movement (SNM) say that the number of soldiers killed during the abortive attack by troops loyal to the fascist Mogadishu regime has risen. Some soldiers have also been taken prisoner. The reports say that on 20 May 1986, the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu clique attempted to launch a surprise attack on a base belonging to SNM fighters but this was foiled and the demoralized Mogadishu forces suffered great defeat. The reports say that eight soldiers of the Mogadishu forces were killed. Many were wounded. Five others were taken prisoner.

Rebels Report 37 Dead in Clashes With Soldiers

EA292259 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpt] Reports from Burao, the capital of Togdheer Region, say that the fighting on 25 May between troops loyal to the regime and the general public left 37 people dead in the town. The fighting ensued after members of the public confronted oppressive agents of the Mogadishu clique who were attempting to arrest the imam of Burao's main mosque. Both soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were killed in the fighting between the troops loyal to dictator General Siad Barre and the general public.

TANZANIA

President Mwinyi Receives PRC's He Ying

EA291429 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has been praised for its role in the struggle for freedom and human rights. A member of the Chinese Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Mr He Ying, made the praise in Dar es Salaam today when he met President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at the State House. He said Tanzania deserved to go down in world history as one among the most active developing countries committed to the liberation struggle, human rights, and peace-keeping initiative. Mr He Ying said since his arrival on Wednesday night he had been impressed by the considerable development achieved by the country in many aspects.

In reply, President Mwinyi attributed Tanzania's achievements to the policy of Ujamaa [socialism] which has always been the cornerstone of national stability. The president also commended the continued cordial relations between the two countries and expressed Tanzania's desire to maintain these relations.

UGANDA

Museveni Returns From Burundi Trade Summit

EA291407 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] President Museveni has returned from Bujumbura, Burundi, where he has been attending the summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] for eastern and central Africa. He told newsmen that all outstanding issues of the organization had been resolved. They included the clearing house, promoting trade among member states, the formation of the PTA bank and the settlement of the rules of origin of goods to the Common Market.

BURUNDI

Uganda's Museveni, Zambia's Kaunda at Trade Meeting

EA291218 Dakar PANA in English 1025 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 29 May (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda has praised Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni for his stand on the preservation of human rights in Uganda. Speaking from his Source du Nil hotel room when the Ugandan leader paid a courtesy call on him in Bujumbura yesterday morning, Dr Kaunda said he was greatly impressed by President Museveni's approach to life and that he had followed his statements on human rights. He invited the Ugandan president to send his officials to Zambia to learn how the party and government were fighting corruption through certain institutions.

Mr Museveni told Dr Kaunda that his government has been able to control the security of the country, especially in the Karamoja areas where cattle rustling was rife. He also said the Ugandan economy was basically sound especially in the agricultural sector and that the money sector which was disrupted would be eventually strengthened. Expressing sympathy and solidarity with the Frontline States following the South African raids, Mr Museveni said the medicine to the raids would be to build up cheap security forces like Uganda had done. He said to do so people needed to be mobilised and politically educated to accept the new concept. Mr Museveni said if this was done in countries like Mozambique and Angola, the enemy would be repelled.

Leader of the Ethiopian delegation to the meeting, [Preferential Trade Area meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi] Mr Adis Tedla, also called on Dr Kaunda and delivered a message from President Mengistu Haile Mariam. Mr Tedla, a member of the Central Committee and Politburo, said the Ethiopian leader would have liked to attend the summit but regretted that he could not because doctors had advised him to rest.

The president told the envoy that Zambia would continue to co-operate with Ethiopia, a country with which they held similar views on many issues. He said Africa and the world needed leaders of President Mengistu's caliber because of his revolutionary ideas. The president also agreed with the Ethiopian leaders view that Africa needed to draw up a common strategy to confront the enemy and liberate Africa.

GABON

Bongo Receives Habre Message From Chadian Envoy

AB291010 Dakar PANA in French 1450 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Libreville, 28 May (AGP/PANA) — President Omar Bongo received General Djibril Negue Djongo, Chadian minister of justice, in Libreville on Tuesday. The envoy gave him a message from Chadian head of state Hissein Habre.

It is said that President Bongo is highly in favor of national reconciliation in Chad. His efforts toward achieving this goal led to the rallying of three opposition groups to the current regime in Ndjamena, in Libreville last year. They are the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council last November, the Chadian National Front in December, and the Group of Commandos of the Southern Front in February.

The OAU Committee on Chad, which met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, last March, called on Gabonese President Bongo and Beninese President Kerekou to coordinate their efforts with those of Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who was given a mandate by his African counterparts at the last OAU summit to achieve national reconciliation in Chad. However, the meeting scheduled for March [words indistinct] with Goukouni Oueddei, could not take place because the latter failed to turn up at the meeting at the last minute.

ZAIRE

Mandungu Confers With Belgium's Tindemans at UN

AB291920 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1702 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpt] New York, 29 May (BELGA/AZAP) — Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, who is attending the special UN session on Africa, held talks yesterday in New York with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. It was disclosed after these talks that Citizen Mandungu will pay an official visit to Belgium just before the Belgian-Zairian Joint Commission meeting which is scheduled to take place early July.

Citizen Mandungu also discussed the follow-up of his Belgian counterpart's visit to Zaire last April. That visit ended with the revival of the privileged relations between the two countries that cooled following the incident of the seizure of the Air Zaire cargo plane in Ostend, Belgium. It seems that there are still a few practical details to be settled in connection with that incident; and the file on this case will be closed for good in the near future, some observers believe.

Citizen Mandungu also, expressed interest in some proposals made by Mr Tindemans at the UN tribune, in particular concerning increased cooperation between small- and medium-sized enterprises of the two countries.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives PLO Envoy, 'Arafat Message

AB292207 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 29 May 86

[(Fawyih) remarks recorded in Arabic with superimposed French translation]

[Excerpt] President Mathieu Kerekou this afternoon received in turn in audience Mr (Fawyih), special envoy of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; Madame (Nicole Abu Veron), a businesswomen, and (Eddie Laminy), a lecturer for the Bahai sect. Mr (Fawyih) bore a message from Yasir 'Arafat to President Mathieu Kerekou, as he told our colleague, Elvis Kouassi:

[Begin recording] [(Fawyih)] [Words indistinct] a message of friendship and gratitude which demonstrates feelings of friendship between our two peoples.

[Kouassi] What are the contents of the message? Are you satisfied with this meeting with President Kerekou?

[Fawih] Certainly, it was a warm reception he gave me. His deep knowledge of the Palestinian issue and the support he gives to our struggle proves to us how the comrade president, his party, and his government participate daily in the Palestinian struggle.

[Kouassi] Concerning the Palestinian struggle, could you give us a brief account of its development?

[(Fawyih)] Important events are currently taking place in a continuous fight, defending their cause and their organization, the PLO. Right now, fierce fighting which has been going on since 11 May, is continuing around Palestinian camps in Beirut. This shows our people's resistance capacity and their attachment to the PLO, the only legitimate representative, which defends the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. Each time that the resistance of the Palestinian people is strengthened, it enables them to cope with more plots to liquidate this resistance. Right now, there is a massing of Israeli troops, and there is talk of a possible war; and each side is increasing tension in the region. We know that the aim of this war is to liquidate our soldiers.

Concerning what is happening in occupied Palestinian territory, our people have been engaged in daily struggle for more than 10 months now. There is an increase in military operations against the Israeli Army and Israeli occupation. This can be proved by statements and on the admission of the Israelis themselves. Our people, who are very determined to fight, will never stop their fight until final victory is won.

[Kouassi] A few moments ago you were praising President Kerekou's support for your struggle. Is it possible now to appraise the level of cooperation between the PLO and the people's Republic of Benin?

[(Fawyih)] Cooperation between our two people will continue in the mutual interest of our two peoples. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Message From Ghana's Rawlings

AB270830 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The comrade chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, yesterday afternoon received in an audience Major Assassie Gyimah special envoy of Jerry John Rawlings of Ghana. Major Gyimah delivered a message from the chairman of the PNDC to the chairman of the CNR. At the end of his audience, he talked to the press about his discussions with the comrade president. His Excellency Keli Nordor, Ghana's ambassador to Burkina Faso translated his statement.

[Begin recording] [Major Gyimah in English fading into French translation] All we talked about was related to the important bonds of cooperation existing between Ghana and Burkina Faso.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you tell us more about the political and economic aspects of your discussions?

[Major Gyimah] Our discussions were centered on economic issues because our two revolutions are two sisterly revolutions and our main problems are identical in the economic field. There are of course some other fields in which we have similar problems, notably in the social fields which are closely related to the economic problems. We discussed all these issues. You are aware of the fact that our two revolutions are young and the problems of security are very important for us. We therefore discussed this issue. We are aware of an atmosphere of suspicion existing in our respective countries and which could be the result of a propaganda campaign aimed at creating this situation by presenting a false aspect of some facts. This atmosphere of suspicion could turn our two sisterly revolutions into two reovlutions which would have a defensive attitude toward one another.

We have already noted that here in Burkina Faso and in Ghana, there are people who started a campaign of tendentious propaganda and our duty is to be aware of this situation and together seek a suitable solution to fight this malicious propaganda in our two countries and within our two revolutions. The fact is that our two revolutions are two real phenomena which frighten many people. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Eugenia Stephenson Named New Envoy to U.S.

AB282156 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 28 May 86

[Summary] New Ambassador Mrs Eugenia Stephenson has been nominated and accepted as Liberia's new ambassabor to the United States. Her acceptance came after the State Department rejected the nomination of Ambassador at Large Emmett Harmon as Liberia's ambassador to the United States.

Opposition Appeals for Aid To Defend Detainees

AB291456 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 29 (AFP) — The opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) Thursday appealed for national and international aid for the legal defense of former finance minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who is on trial here for treason, and to help others being held without trial in the West African state.

A statement released by the LAP Committee for Justice appealed to all Liberians at home and abroad to contribute to what it termed "a worthy and humanitarian cause."

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, an LAP Executive Committee member, is accused of complicity in a failed attempt to topple President Samuel Doe last November. Her trial was temporarily suspended last week pending a Supreme Court review of the trial proceedings.

An undetermined number of other people are being held in connection with the coup attempt.

The LAP statement described the continuous detention of the accused as "a clear violation and denial of basic human and constitutional rights," and for a "speedy and open trial" for all detainees.

Police Detain Teachers, Students After Demonstration

AB291731 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Abidjan, May (AFP) — Liberian authorities have detained the principal, teachers, and students of the Bahai High School in Northern Nimba County after a demonstration Wednesday [28 May]. Several students were hurt, the Liberian private Radio ELWA reported Thursday.

The Christian denomination radio, monitored in neighboring Ivory Coast, said students and teachers had damaged the school building and destroyed school records in the protest, which followed the end of a lengthy teachers strike in the county on Monday.

The radio gave no details of the reasons for the demonstration.

It said riot police sent to the school Wednesday from the nearby towns of Saniquellie and Ganta quelled the unrest and arrested the officials and a large number of students.

ELWA said the Nimba County branch of the National Union of Liberian Teachers had sent a team to the area to seek the release of the detained faculty and students.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on University Student Riots

'Calm Returns' After Demonstrations

AB291612 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Calm has returned to Lagos after several days of student demonstrations following the clash between their colleagues at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and law enforcement agents resulting in loss of lives. Radio Nigeria correspondents who went round the city today reported that the campus of most institutions affected by the unrest were now quiet as students had vacated. The institutions including University of Lagos, Yaba College of Technology and Lagos State University had earlier been closed because of violent student protests.

A news conference summoned by the state commissioner of police, Mr Saminu Daura, in connection with the unrest, was canceled after newsmen had waited for over an hour. The public relations officer, Mr Alusie Olubuaja, told journalists that the commissioner had gone to (?force) headquarters, and that on his return he would attend a meeting of the State Executive Council. Our correspondent, who was at Ikeja, to cover the news conference, reported seeing about 27 people being detained at the state police headquarters. Four of them in uniform are believed to be secondary school students. Forty students of Anambra State University of Technology, who are on excursion to Lagos, are also reportedly being held at state police headquarters along with their bus.

Kaduna Reports Police-Student Clashes

AB291752 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] One part two [words indistinct] civil engineering student at Kaduna Polytechnic died today in a clash between the police and rioting students. Our staff correspondent said that a number of people are also feared dead. During the incident several others were wounded and (?evacuated) to the hospital.

The students went on rampage and set ablaze the police barracks opposite the polytechnic destroying property worth thousands of naira. They also attempted to burn the Angwar (?district) police station but they were overpowered. Efforts to contact the commissioner failed as all roads leading to the police headquarters were heavily guarded by armed policemen. Earlier today, the students were given up to 1000 in the morning to vacate the campus following the closure of the institution. The rector, Alhaji Yusuf Aboki, said this was necessary to forestall the breakdown of law and order.

Meanwhile, the Ibadan Polytechnic has been closed down indefinitely, following students unrest. A statement by the Oyo State Government gave the students up to 6 o'clock this evening to leave the campus. Our correspondent disclosed that the institution was heavily guarded by the police while students were seen peacefully vacating the premises.

Two Students Killed

AB292156 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Calm has returned to Lagos after several days of student demonstrations following the clash between their colleagues at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and law enforcement agents resulting in loss of lives.

The situation in Kaduna is, however, different. A report says two students of the Kaduna Polytechnic were today shot dead by the police in the wake of student demonstration against the killing of their colleagues. A number of students were also injured from gunshots. NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA correspondents at the scene say that one of the students was killed along Dutseman road at Tudunn Wada, and the other was gunned down in front of the main entrance of the Polytechnic. The students had earlier burnt down a police barracks directly opposite the college. According to the agency report 18 students, among them two females, were arrested by the police in front of their burning barracks. The report adds that the police have cordoned off the major roads leading to the headquarters of the state police command on Bida Road. Tight security has also been mounted around the divisional police headquarters in the city to forestall any attack by the demonstrating students.

More reports reaching our newsdesk say that the student action began following an announcement that the Polytechnic has been closed indefinitely. The reports say it is difficult to determine the extent of damage by the students, that property destroyed will run into thousands of naira. In the confusion women and children were seen running for their lives as the students are said to have broken into homes destroying furniture and electronic equipment.

Press Condemns 'Police Incompetence'

AB290941 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* and the *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* join other papers in condemning last Friday's clash between the police and students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The papers say the incident is yet another sad manifestation of police incompetence at crisis management. They want cases of looting and rape allegedly carried out by the police to be thoroughly investigated along with the killings with a view to bringing to book the culprits. The *GUARDIAN* expresses the need for the Federal Government to take a hard look at university administrations in their relationship with students. The paper blames the vice chancellor of the university, Professor Ango Abdullahi, for the situation and calls for his immediate dismissal. It advises the Babangida administration to continue to demonstrate that it does not intend to give state cover for the murder of the defenseless.

The *OBSERVER*, on its part, commends the timely intervention of the government in the matter by setting up a panel of inquiry into the unfortunate incident. The paper urges members of the panel to critically study the whole case and recommend punishments commensurate with the wanton killings of innocent students. Although the *OBSERVER* expresses reservations on the workability and effectiveness of probes, it, nevertheless, appeals to the students to be calm and to wait for panel's findings. The *NIGERIAN TIDE* also commends the Federal Government for setting up a panel to probe the incident. The paper hopes that those who killed unarmed students will be brought to book. According to the *TIDE*, this is the only way to assure Nigerians that they have a government capable of ensuring their lives and property.

Last Monday's attack on the premises of the *VANGUARD* newspaper by some students of the University of Lagos is the issue discussed by the *VANGUARD* itself. While the paper concedes the students' right to feel outraged by any report that is partial to their cause in their current fallout with police authorities, it does not believe that the most appropriate way for them to demonstrate this is to attack the *VANGUARD*'s property.

The *HERALD* writes on the call by the Academic Staff Union of Nigerian Universities, ASUU, for the removal of Professor Jubril Aminu from office as the the education minister. The union, among other things, accused the minister of high-handedness and of playing a leading role in the systematic erosion of university autonomy. While the *HERALD* agrees that the professor might have lent a hand in reducing the universities to what they are today, it strongly believes that university staff themselves contributed in no small way to the despicable situation. The paper sees no reason why the universities must be left alone when the staff cannot exercise restraint in their activities.

Former House of Representatives Member Detained

AB291900 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The General Staff Headquarters today in Lagos confirmed the detention of a former member of the House of Representatives, Dr Junaidu Muhammed, under the recently amended state security decree No 2. The press secretary to the chief of General Staff, Malam Yusufu Maman, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent that Dr Junaidu Muhammed was being detained for interrogation over security matters. He said that the chief of general staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, signed the order for his detention. Malam Yusufu Maman however did not disclose the offense of Dr Muhammed, who was arrested 2 days ago in Kano. He said the detention may, however, be believed to be in connection with his recent comments on the government, broadcast by London Radio.

Hungarian-Nigerian Joint Communique

AU140743 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian
25 Apr 86 p 3

["Hungarian-Nigerian Joint Communique"]

[Text] **A joint communique has been made public on the official visit of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.**

From 20 to 24 April 1986 at the invitation of Major General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a friendly official visit to Nigeria.

During his visit Pal Losonczi laid a wreath on the memorial of the Unknown Soldier, visited Abuja, the designated new capital of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and paid a visit to the temperance agricultural farm. He familiarized himself with Nigeria's achievements in social and economic development, visited the national museum, the national theater, and the Black African Arts and Cultural Center.

At the friendly talks conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding, Pal Losonczi and Ibrahim Babangida exchanged views on the most important issues of the international situation with special emphasis on Europe and the African Continent. They reviewed the relations between the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the possibilities for expanding and improving cooperation.

Emphasizing the importance of high-level meetings between states, including the present visit, the two presidents stated with satisfaction that their countries' friendly relations are favorably and continuously improving based on respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, and the equality of nations.

They attributed great significance to the mutually advantageous economic relations that have in recent years shown a dynamic improvement and expansion to the satisfaction of both countries. They highly valued the activities of the joint Hungarian-Nigerian interparliamentary commission on the economy, established in 1980, and expressed their conviction that it will continue contributingto expanding economic relations in the future.

The presidents reviewed the most significant areas of bilateral economic relations and expressed their hope that their competent authorities and enterprises would further strengthen the cooperation based on mutual advantage. They agreed that the already existing good cooperation in the fields of health, education, finance, and the food industry must also be extended to the fields of agriculture, rural electrification, water management, transportation, communications, telecommunications, mining, the building materials industry, and the small- and medium-scale manufacturing industry.

They agreed that Hungary, based on mutually advantageous conditions, would continue to participate in the construction of the new capital, in training Nigerian specialists, and in sending Hungarian experts. They attributed great importance to the transfer of Hungarian know-how and technology, and to the development of joint companies operating in Nigeria.

They praised already-achieved results in culture and education and stressed the favorable possibilities that exists in this field for further enriching relations.

The presidents expressed their appreciation for the significance of agreements between the two countries and expressed their hope that these will stimulate an expansion and strengthening of economic cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that, as a result of negotiations, the 1986-88 working plan for technical and scientific cooperation was signed.

The presidents stated that with regard to the most important issues of the international situation, their stances are identical or close. They expressed concern about increasing international tensions that seriously threaten world peace. They stressed that it was vital for humanity to preserve peace, avert the danger of nuclear war, stop the arms race, and maintain peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. They emphasized the importance of the 1985 Soviet-American summit, and expressed their hope that an agreement would soon take place between the two superpowers on disarmament, reduction of thermonuclear weapons, and on the prevention of the militarization of outer space. They agreed that it is an important factor in consolidating world peace to increase European security and cooperation, and to reduce military confrontation and increase confidence in Europe.

They urged a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis with the participation of all parties concerned at an international conference.

They expressed their support for the efforts aimed at creating a new and just international economic order and providing security for the economies of all countries in the world. They stressed that it is indispensable to introduce a democratic and just reorganization of international economic relations and to eliminate obstacles hindering the development of international economic cooperation.

They attributed great significance to the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against colonization and neocolonialism, as well as against racial discrimination. They priased the efforts of nonaligned countries in solving regional conflicts, maintaining international peace, and supporting the cause of disarmament. They underlined the importance of the movement's summit, taking place for the first time in Africa, in Harare.

They expressed their concern about the critical situation in countries of the African Continent. They expressed their hope that the extraordinary UN session in May 1986 dealing with the serious economic situation of the continent will provide an effective and positive contribution to solving the economic problems in Africancountries.

The heads of state noted with appreciation the role played by the Organization of African Unity in the liberation of the African Continent, in the social and economic development of African countries, in the preservation of African unity, and in the struggle against apartheid.

The two heads of state expressed their concern about the situation in the southern Africa region. They condemned the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa, the growing oppression of the African population, and the country's open military aggression and destabilization afforts against independent countries in the southern region of Africa. They stated that

these acts serve as a threat to the peace of the continent and of the world. They strongly asked for effective international measures for dismantling the apartheid regime. They expressed their support for the Frontline States struggling for their sovereignty.

The two heads of state called for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution 435/1978 for the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Southwest African People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Nigerian head of state expressed his appreciation of the achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic in social and economic development. He highly valued its contribution to maintaining international peace, consolidating European security, strengthening the dialogue between countries with different social systems, and increasing economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation among countries in the world. He expressed his high appreciation for the political and moral support provided to developing African countries and to liberation movements.

The president of the Presidental Council of the Hungarian People's Republic expressed his appreciation for the achievements of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the struggle for consolidating economic independence and for social improvement. He praised the outstanding role the Federal Republic of Nigeria has played in the liberation of African countries, in the consolidation of African unity, in the economic progress of the continent, and in the struggle against aparthied. Pal Losonczi expressed to Major General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida and the Nigerian people his thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded him and his entourage. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic invited Major General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Armed Forces for an official and friendly visit, and he accepted the invitation with thanks.

Prepared in Lagos, on 24th April 1986.

[Signed] Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic's Presidential Council,

[Signed] Ibrahim B. Babangida, major general, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, chief commander of the Armed Forces.

ANGOLA

KUP Reports UNITA Liquidation of Six MPLA Troops

MB300730 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 30 May (KUP) — A UNITA resistance column operating in Huambo Province attacked MPLA forces stationed near Lumbanganda mountains between Chicuma and Cambondo villages killing six soldiers and capturing five AK-47 rifles. This was disclosed by a military source on Wednesday. The source also added that the MPLA soldiers were guarding a grounded A-MM-24 helicopter which had been shot down earlier.

BOTSWANA

Defense Force Head Warns of Politicized Military

MB290914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0848 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Gaborone, May 29, SAPA — The commander of the Botswana Defence Force, Major-General Mompati Merafhe, has called some politicians irresponsible, saying they were engaged in a desperate attempt to bring the defence force close to their political camps. Speaking at a passing out parade at the Sir Seretse Khama Barracks in Gaborone yesterday, Gen Merafhe warned against the possible consequences of an alternative to democracy, which may arise if members of the defence force were politicised.

He said he had watched with dismay, in recent months, the political castigation of certain personalities within the force and the categorisation of defence force officers into the efficient and the inefficient, the honest and the dishonest, and the bad and the good. He said some elements even had the audacity to boast at certain political forums that they had informers to keep them informed about the secrets of the force. "I'm at a loss to understand how a national defence force which is politically neutral should become a target of any political party." He said he was a great believer in an orderly system of government and in the neutrality of the force. "The role of the Botswana Defence Force should be limited to serving any government which has been elected by the people," he said.

LESOTHO

Finance Minister on Government Decision-Making

MB291708 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 29 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] On this program earlier this week Lesotho's ousted prime minister, Chief Jonathan, launched an attack on Major General Lekhanya's military government. Chief Jonathan claimed that South Africa was behind the coup, that the new regime was hand in glove with the Pretoria government, allowing them to participate in a number of civilian and military projects, and that they had, without precedence, dragged King Moshoeshoe into the political arena. Well, the only minister who served under Chief Jonathan to keep his post under the new Military Council is the finance minister, Evaristus Sekhonyana. In Maseru, Julian Bodger asked him how he managed to survive in his job.

[Begin recording] [Sekhonyana] Well, really, I wouldn't relate it to anything. I suppose the new leadership just felt that I should hang on a little bit to do their current assignments as the minister of finance, and this is what I am doing, of course under the leadership of the new government of Maj Gen Lekhanya.

[Bodger] Is it because you were closest among the previous ministers to the new government's position toward South Africa?

[Sekhonyana] No, I really don't think that that is the position at all. It is simply that there were certain internal issues which had polarized the cabinet, which had polarized the army; there was a degree of general political insecurity, so to speak, which led to the events of the coup not at all directed at South Africa.

[Bodger] There have been rumors that even since the coup there has been an attempt by remnants of BNP [Basotho National Party] factions in the army to take power. Is there any truth in that at all?

[Sekhonyana] No, I think I can be very categoric — that is far from the truth.

[Bodger] You have a new system of government here now in Lesotho; you have a Council of Ministers, of which you are a member, and a Military Council, and of course there is the king. Now, how does that work? Where does power lie?

[Sekhonyana] Well, I think that power lies where it lies. It lies ... [changes thought] the king has got very, very extensive powers now in terms of legislature, in terms of the executive power, but of course it still basically works more or less in the manner in which it worked before. The civil service comes up with the major policy issues which have got to be addressed by the cabinet, in this case it is the council; you have this system of consultations first and then subsequently formal action by the Council of Ministers which is chaired by the chairman of the Military Council. So that really by the time those papers reach the level of the Military Council, they more or less get automatic approval. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Leader on Strategy, Foreign Aggression

MB230855 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 May 86 p 26

[Interview with MNR leader Afonso Macacho Marisetta Dhlakama by *THE STAR*'s Africa News Service special correspondent Richardo de Mello at MNR headquarters in Casa Banana, Mozambique — date not given]

[Text] De Mello: One of the most puzzling questions about the

war in Mozambique concerns the help MNR receives. Where does that help come from?

Dhlakama: A lot has been said about external support for our movement. I have heard dozens of speculations about that on foreign radio broadcasts. Despite the Machel government's efforts to isolate us in the West, in Africa and in the Arab countries, our position is stronger today. In Europe and in the United States there is a growing number of organizations that support us. In the United States there are growing pressures against the incoherent policy of the State Department towards Mozambique. But, to get to the point, as we have repeated many times, our main supplier is Frelimo. Our arms and ammunition are captured from Machel's army.

De Mello: But, after the Nkomati Accord, Maputo said there was evidence of continued South African help to MNR.

Dhlakama: It's not true, it's not true. There is no truth in the accusations made about violations of the pact signed between Frelimo and South Africa. In other words, what I am saying is that, as far as arms are concerned, our only supplier continues to be Frelimo. You can walk out there and have a look at our arms. Have a look at the Kalashnikovs, take down the serial numbers and, if you can check it in the international market, you will find that those guns were supplied to Samora Machel by communist countries.

As far as logistics and food are concerned, the people of Mozambique continue to be our main supporters. We have, as you have seen, small farms and even cattle. What you saw here exists in Mozambique's 10 provinces. In some areas it is better organised than in others — but the structure is the same.

De Mello: A new factor in the war is the presence of foreign troops, namely Zimbabweans. Do you think that MNR can resist this army which is better armed and organised than Frelimo?

Dhlakama: Since 1980 we have been faced with foreign troops fighting on Frelimo's side. And here I'm talking about operational soldiers who are actively supporting Machel's war effort. Therefore, since 1980, there has been a change in relations to what happened in the previous five years. Then, military personnel from Communist countries, like the Soviet Union, Cuba, East Germany, and North Korea were only advisers who trained Machel's soldiers. Since 1980, Zimbabwean soldiers have been actively participating in operations. Tanzanian and Zambian troops also fight alongside Frelimo. Their actions against us are afterwards claimed by Samora Machel as actions carried out by Frelimo. This was the case in the recent attacks in Gorogosa. The helicopters had Zimbabwean registration numbers. Practically speaking, all the prisoners we took were Zimbabweans. This is what Frelimo is reduced to — claiming as theirs actions carried out by foreign troops. Did you see the burnt villages? It was the Zimbabweans who did it. They were looking for us but we have already withdrawn and they killed the villagers and burnt the huts.

De Mello: At a certain stage it was rumoured that Portuguese troops might come to Mozambique.

Dhlakama: Yes, the Portuguese also wanted to come. They said they would come to protect Cahora Bassa. We did not accept that. We do not want foreign troops here. We Mozambicans must solve our war.

De Mello: What about South African troops? It is said that they might be sent in to defend Cahora Bassa.

Dhlakama: The South Africans are foreigners like the others. I have said that Mozambicans must solve the war problem. Foreign troops cannot be regarded as Mozambicans. They have all behaved themselves like murderers of civilians. They are nothing but mercenaries who come to help in the oppression of our people. Did you see the identification documents of those Zimbabweans? They do not know why there is a war and come here to die a useless death.

For the Mozambicans who are forced to fight to Frelimo we follow a policy of clemency. After we capture them we rehabilitate them. They soon understand that they had their guns pointing in the wrong direction and then they turn them against Machel. Today, many of them are MNR commanders and have leadership roles even at provincial level. I myself came from Frelimo. I can safely say that MNR was created by Frelimo. It was their policy of oppression, their desire to bring from the outside a policy that does not please our people. Communism is against the way of life our people are used to. That is why those who come over to our side feel there is something to fight for.

De Mello: Recently there has been a new wave of rumours regarding possible negotiations between MNR and Frelimo. Is this true? What conditions would MNR set for a ceasefire?

Dhlakama: In October 1984, for the first time, we had direct negotions with the Maputo regime. They were a failure. They failed because Maputo thought we just wanted to be government ministers. They thought it would be enough to give us some government posts. For Frelimo, the solution was a case of power. They would give MNR a little bit of power, share the state and the war would end. As long as Frelimo does not understand that we are not fighting for power as such or for government positions, we are not going to have a political solution.

In October 1984, we explained that what was at stake was political democracy. We want elections, a free constitution, respect for human rights, respect for the traditions of the Mozambican people and an open economic system. Since October 1984, more than 18 months have gone. Lots of things have changed. Our position is stronger and the regime is weaker, more encircled, with less aid from the West. Machel is getting closer to the Soviets and getting more under Soviet control. Even inside Frelimo, Samora Machel is losing strength. The solution to the problem of war will no longer come with an agreement with Machel. Now we will accept only negotiation with Frelimo's operational soldiers.

We still insist that all foreign troops must leave the country, especially the Zimbabweans. We will discuss a ceasefire only after that. Then we can talk about the integration of military forces and of politicians in a government of national reconciliation. The most important thing remains democracy for the

country and respect for human rights.

De Mello: But this seems to be in direct opposition to Frelimo's negotiation stance in October 1984. As far as I know, Frelimo wanted a political, military and administrative agreement only after a cease fire.

Dhlakama: That is Frelimo's problem. The longer they delay negotiations or the longer they delay the adoption of measures which we find essential before we can have negotiations, the more it will lose. We have our sources and we know that, inside Maputo, not everybody agrees with Machel. We believe that there could be a coup at any moment.

Other information tells us that there are pressures from several countries and friends of Samora Machel for Frelimo to negotiate. Even the International Monetary Fund and Tiny Rowland's company, Lonrho, have realised that Frelimo cannot win this war and they want an agreement. Cape Verde, Italy, and now even Portugal want to be mediators or have offered their countries as a place for negotiations. The United States has asked us if we would be against Portugal having a role as a mediator.

De Mello: And what was your answer?

Dhlakama: We said no, we are not against it. Although Portugal always comes after everybody else, we believe it can promote peace in Mozambique. The same applies to Cape Verde or Italy. But, of course, Portugal's historical responsibilities are different.

De Mello: MNR has existed for many years but people are still asking questions about Renamo. How would you define it?

Dhlakama: We have said from the beginning that we are against Frelimo, against Samora Machel's policies, against communism.

De Mello: But many people in the West do not consider President Samora Machel to be a communist.

Dhlakama: Because they have their own interests to protect. The military on Samora Machel's side are from the East. They are Russians, East Germans, North Koreans, and Cubans.

De Mello: Yes, but there are also the British and the African soldiers from Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Dhlakama: The British are not in Mozambique and they offered help because they believed they could help Machel's regime to change. The Africans are there because they are obeying orders from the communists. We all know that it is the so-called advisers who say what has to be done or what is not to be done. That is one difference between us and Frelimo. We don't have foreigners with us. You can confirm that with any independent observer.

De Mello: Going back to your definition of MNR....

Dhlakama: The foreign press say we have no ideals or political programme. They demand that we tell them if we are social-democrats, socialists, Christian democrats or something like that. We know that Frelimo failed because it wanted to bring to Mozambique a policy that the Mozambicans did not know. They did not even explain what they wanted to impose. But they tried to force the people to accept the imported ideas by force and oppression. They wanted to do away with our traditions — something that not even colonialism did — and they wanted to impose communism.

We are against that policy, that violence of Frelimo's regime. We want an open system. We want democracy, free elections. I know that many people say there cannot be democracy in Africa. I can give them many examples where are too many illiterate people here. But there are illiterate people in many Western democracies — and they vote. People know what they like and what they don't like. We want people to be able to choose.

De Mello: What you are saying is that MNR is a pro-Western organisation?

Dhlakama: We are anti-communists. We are not anti-Western. But our concerns are with the Third World — in Africa, and above all, in southern Africa.

De Mello: If we accept that, one day, you will perhaps be in power, how do you see your relations with those neighbouring countries which are now Frelimo's allies?

Dhlakama: We do not want, and we will not look for in the future, any conflict with neighbouring countries, whether their internal policies please us or not. We do not agree that they interfere in our internal problems so we are not going to worry about their problems.

De Mello: Cahora Bassa has Mozambican, South African and Portuguese interests. MNR has constantly sabotaged the pylons from Cahora Bassa. Do you think that it is reasonable systematically to destroy the country's infrastructures?

Dhlakama: Cahora Bassa, as well as any other economic installation that supports the Maputo regime, is a privileged targets of our actions. When Cahora Bassa was being built, the project was damned by Frelimo because it was something that favoured the economic and military interests of colonialism.

Today, Cahora Bassa is a project that serves the Maputo Government, not only economically but also as a pretext for Maputo to ask for greater co-operation, and even military intervention, from Pretoria and Lisbon. Portugal and South Africa have nothing to complain about. Since 1980, Portugal has been on the side of Frelimo and, since then, we have no moral problems in attacking the energy supply lines from Cahora Bassa. In 1983, power stopped reaching South Africa. And it will remain like that.

De Mello: Are you saying that the sabotage against Cahora Bassa is some sort of retaliation because of Portugal's behaviour?

Dhlakama: Not exactly that. We attack only Samora Machel and his regime. But foreign countries have to chose their position — either they are on Machel's side or on our side. If they do not

want to choose, they must remain neutral.

Portugal, contrary to the behaviour of the Italians and the French who also have interests in Mozambique, never wanted to — or did not bother — to hear us. Everybody knows there is a war in Mozambique. And the Portuguese know that better than anybody else. We have warned many times that foreigners must leave. And what do the Portuguese do?

The end of the war in Mozambique does depend on co-operation agreements or projects such as Cahora Bassa. On the contrary, the projects that exist or are planned depend on the end of the war and on what Renamo will decide. Those who administer the dam and the Portuguese authorities have not remembered that. What I can tell you is that the dam will never work until the end of the war.

Continuing Reportage on Machel Tokyo Visit

Speaks at Dinner

MB281905 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Dispatch from Radio Mozambique correspondent Leonel Matias in Tokyo]

[Excerpts] In Tokyo this evening President Samora Machel was honored with a function given by the deputy chairman of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, presently in power. Speaking on the occasion, the Mozambican leader assessed the progress of the situation in southern Africa. President Samora Machel once again accused South Africa of being responsible for the war, violence, terrorism, armed banditry, and destabilization in our region. He said that our country is subject to war because the model of civilization and society that it is building is regarded as a threat to the interests of the apartheid regime. On the government and private talks that he has held in Japan, Machel said that they served to strengthen the view that much can be accomplished between the two countries.

In the afternoon the Mozambican leader gave a press conference. Regarding his visit to Japan, the head of state said that it is in the framework of Mozambican policy, which calls for the establishment of friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world. President Samora Machel said that another aim of his visit is to promote the true image of Mozambique and the scope of the aggression that the country has to endure.

RSA Not Honoring Nkomati

MB291142 Dakar PANA in English 0935 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, 29 May (AIM/PANA) — President Samora Machel of Mozambique yesterday accused South Africa of not honouring the Nkomati Accord. Speaking at a press conference, President Samora said that South Africa violates the accord, which was signed between Mozambique and South Africa in 1984. All of the questions put to the Mozambican president were about South Africa and its destabilisation of its neighbours.

Asked if the Frontline States intended establishing a joint military force following South Africa's recent attacks against three southern African countries, President Samora said that "we have no [word indistinct] of creating any army." He added that one of Pretoria's aims in that type of attack was to disguise its position of "colonialist and expansionist." "South Africa does these things so that we talk about aggression rather than talking about independence for Namibia," the Mozambican leader explained. [Words indistinct] any particular attitude in relation to the South African attacks. He was reminded of the frontline foreign ministers meeting immediately after the attacks and of the condemnation by the Mozambican Government. President Samora then smiled and said: "We don't produce weapons. What is the attitude of you journalists?" He added that the responsibility for replying to such attacks belonged to "all the international community and not just one country."

The "specific mission" of South Africa, the Mozambican president said, was to "constraint its own country" and to "attack its neighbours. When it doesn't do this directly, it creates groups of terrorists, arms them, organizes them and send them out to (?act) as armed bandits."

President Samora was asked what he thought the Western countries could do to eliminate apartheid. "I ask the same question," he replied. "What do you think? (?Not) only the West, Japan as well. I have no answer."

There was some confusion in the room, since President Samora was turning the tables and becoming the interviewer, unusual in press conferences. Replying indirectly to the question, President Samora indicated what the West should support. He called the members of his delegation to come up in front of the Japanese and foreign reporters present. [Words indistinct] of the different origins of Mozambicans — some black, others white and still others of mixed race. "This is why South Africa hates us. We are creating a new civilization, with no racial or ethnic discrimination. We took up arms and wiped out Portuguese colonialism. We destroyed the myth of racial superiority. (?That is why) South Africa hates us."

The Mozambican leader recalled allegations that his country possessed "sophisticated weapons" of Soviet origin. Pointing to his multi-racial delegation, President Samora noted that "there is our sophisticated weapon." The press conference ended on a humorous note when President Samora said: "There's your headline — Machel displays Mozambique's sophisticated weapons."

In brief introduction before opening the floor to questions, President Samora explained that the aim of his visit to Japan was "to establish a platform for [words indistinct] cooperation." The visit was "also meant to present a true picture of Mozambique" and to talk "about the aggression of which we are victims." He stated once again that the Mozambique has the potential, he is in agricultural production. [sentence as received] Mozambique has the potential, he said, to not only become self-sufficient in food, but to go [word indistinct] that to modern agriculture with surpluses, provided there was "the necessary technology and investment."

Three Reported Dead in Landmine Explosion

MB301115 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Three people have died in a landmine blast on a road near the town of Catembe, which faces the Mozambican capital across the bay of Maputo. The mine was planted by terrorists belonging to the South African-backed MNR bandits. A relative of one of the victims said the incident happened on Tuesday morning but gave no further details. The vehicle was traveling from Catembe to a nearby locality when it hit the mine. Terrorist actions of this type carried out by South African-backed MNR bandits have taken dozens of lives in Mozambique.

NAMIBIA

SWAFT Commander Warns Angolan Troops Against SWAPO

MB300657 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The officer commanding the South-West Africa Territory Force, Major General George Meiring, has issued a strong warning to Angolan Government troops that support SWAPO against the South-West African/Namibian security forces. Adressing newsmen at Olunu in northern South-West Africa/Namibia, Gen Meiring said those Angolan forces would have to take full responsibility for their actions. He said the security forces had proof that SWAPO's military wing was continually shielding behind FAPLA and used FAPLA's logistical routes and medical services, but he said the security forces of South-West Africa/Namibia had no quarrel with FAPLA. Gen Meiring said SWAPO had begun this year's rainy season offensive with more than 1100 trained men at its disposal. Thirty percent of them had been put out of action. He said SWAPO was experiencing a severe shortage of recruits and well-motivated fighters, and theorectically it should not be able to remain a force for long with its present manpower of 9,000.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Member Comments on Botha Policies

EA291700 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Fellow countrymen, of late there has been growing speculation about the regime's offer to release Comrade Nelson Mandela based on senseless conditions. Recently, on the eve of the Tokyo summit of imperialist countries, the racist president, Pieter Botha, sent a message to these seven capitalist leaders expressing his preparedness to release our leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela, on condition that his regime will not be subjected to further pressure in the form of sanctions. He also said he was prepared to unban the people's movement, the ANC, if it agrees on a unilateral ceasefire.

This message from Botha raised some vain hope in those who are still clinging to the belief of Botha being a reformer. Others were even saying the ball is now in the court of the liberation movement. We then asked Comrade Mac Maharaj, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC and senior officer in the ranks of Umkhonto we Sizwe, to explain the position of the ANC vis a vis these speculations.

[Begin Maharaj recording] That action of Botha to desperately canvass his allies and potential friends throughout the world — who have slowly grown to recognize the horror and inhumanityof apartheid and are backing away from supporting it — his action to mobilize them shows his great fear and desperation in relation to the point that the struggle has reached [sentence as heard]. I think it illustrates graphically that our call since the sixties for disinvestment and sanctions was correct, that it is hurting and that what happened last year with the bankers refusing to roll over credits frightened him.

But, however much he is becoming frightened, however much he is desperate about clinging to power and furthermore preserving white power, the point is he has not learnt the lesson of history. Because he is trying to address the South African crisis not by meeting the peoples' demands inside the country but by doing things which he believes will persuade outside forces to call off the sanctions campaign. That is his preoccupation at this stage because he sees sanctions as a major problem, not because of the intensity of the struggle of our people is not so high that it should be frightening him but because he feels that by staving off sanctions, by getting a peaceful international climate, a favorable international climate, he will then be able to direct his forces to crush our peoples' resistance. That is the space that he wants.

And so, reading the lessons of history wrongly, he tries to dress up what he wants to do. He says, for example: I am prepared to release Nelson Mandela provided that he renounces violence. The audacity of that is that he is afraid, he is so scared of the person that Comrade Nelson is, of the status of those political prisoners and our leaders in prison, that he wants to tie their hands and virtually make them people who voluntarily imprison themselves [sentence as heard]. What would have changed if Nelson is freed and apartheid continues? We know the answer to that. Comrade Nelson and colleagues in prison have said they would go straight into the thick of the war. So, that is one thing. Secondly, what is his track record?

Yes, we know that on January 29th in a speech in parliament, in the white parliament, he said that apartheid is outdated. So we know he has said that apartheid is outdated but what has he done to remove apartheid? Does he think that by opening toilets to whites and blacks he has removed apartheid? He has not. Apartheid is more than the simple indignities that we have suffered in so-called separate communities, it is the oppression of our people, the super-exploitation of the labor of our people, it is a system of racist rule established to preserve privileges for the white community, on the basis of the super-exploitation and oppression of our people. That has not gone.

So he has announced that. This year, what has he done (?and completed)? He said he was lifting the state of emergency. We know even from the time that he imposed it in the 36 magisterial districts that in fact the areas of the country that were under it were far larger than the 36. In some areas he calculated on certain tricks. In particular, for example in Natal he (?did not)

impose a state of emergency because he had his henchmen and his puppet in (?Gatsha). And he thought that they would do. They have failed. Even the lifting of the state of emergency is [words indistinct]. So, it is now accepted throughout the world by his friends and his foes that the lifting of the state of emergency was a formality that didn't touch the root of the problem but in fact worsened the state emergency now prevailing in our country, in more areas than at that time.

So, that trick of his has failed. The only people he has persuaded are the Reagans. But comrades let us be frank between each other. Does Reagan need to be persuaded by Botha? Reagan needs no persuading by Botha; Reagan is quite clear that insofar as he perceives U.S. imperialist interests he is full square behind P.W. Botha. So, that is the position with regard to the lifting of state of emergency.

He has announced that he is now going to abolish the pass laws. Well, comrades, as far back of 1956 we had a law that was [words indistinct] consolidation of documents act. Our people saw no change in the pass laws. Today, he has decided [words indistinct] more than simply say abolition. Basically what is behind this is to retain the content of the pass laws, but to try and put the same agencies of enforcement into the background, in the second line of the [word indistinct] and to make the owners of property, the landlords in the townships to be ones that administer that pass law and organization control, influx control.

So, we are quite clear. In so far as he can fool some countries of the world by using the word abolition — and let us face it again, Hitler fooled the West repeatedly with his big lie — Botha is in that track of the big lie. It has been inherent in Nationalist Party strategy from before they came into power. To impose the big lie. And so his friends grab at it. We may not succeed in persuading all our friends throughout the world and some very few people, I think in our country, that the abolition is not real. Inside the country, our people, those who are deluded, will waken to reality when they find themselves once more harassed, punished and their lives and movements controlled. There is no problem there.

Insofar as his friends abroad are concerned, they may be fooled at the (?outset) but as they see the evidence and see our peoples' resistance saying that nothing has changed, they will wake up to the truth again. The pass laws then, its so-called abolition, is the next trick in the bag.

What has he done in that context, in the context of saying apartheid is outdated? He has already promised that a special session of the white parliament will be called in August, as a special session, every much like his rubicon one speech at the Natal Nationalist Party congress. Then he even sent Pik Botha, his foreign minister, to see Robert McFarlane in Vienna to leave the impression that it would be an historic speech (?occasion). The world knows how Pik Botha [words indistinct]. So that is the gimmick behind this trick.

But I think that here there is something more to all this, to his recent posturing. [Words indistinct] he has lost control, he is unable to control the people on the ground and he is preparing, by creating some international space by staving off the international pressure, to handle one front at a time. And in particular, he realizes that the key front is the peoples' liberation forces headed by the ANC. But in order to crush them he wants thus to be relieved of pressure on certain other fronts. And he has calculated that with the Reagans and the Thatchers in power he could perhaps use them to stave off that international pressure. In order that he crushes people's opposition by forcible and brute repression.

Now, in that context then, we have the (?situation of his demand) on the ANC. They want a ceasefire from the ANC. The problem is, comrades, we resorted to the armed struggle because already our people were suffering. It is this state that is imposing daily violence on our people in all its dimensions, and if he was being honest to history he would call a ceasefire from his side. But that is not the demand he is making. He is saying that the ANC must impose a ceasefire on itself, that is saying to the ANC it must abandon the struggle. Because even if he releases Comrade Mandela what change does it bring? It doesn't even take us back to the situation we were in before the ANC was banned in 1960. It doesn't even take us back to the situation when the Communist Party was banned in 1953.

It leaves the right of assemblies, it leaves our country partitioned, it leaves the Land Act of 1930 intact where our black population, the overwhelming majority, are concerned [words indistinct] while the minority of whites lord over 87 percent of the land. So, no changes have been taking place. Fundamentally, he is saying, give up the struggle, and he thinks that the only way to do that is to pressure the imperialist countries to impose that honor. We are responsible to our people, and we will respond to whatever maneuvers he makes by being in touch and representing the aspirations of our people.

At the moment these are rumors. Some of it may have truth in it and it is possible that that line of maneuver is in his mind. We shall have to wait to see concretely what he says. We shall have to wait to see what he says to the Eminent Persons Group. But we know that from his record, from the (?trust) that he [word indistinct] he has got no space for maneuver left. And this what he is doing, therefore, is one of the last throws [words indistinct] maneuver to create space to survive in order to try and reimpose control.

He does not realize that the depth of the revolt has been such that our people are now creating their own organs of seizing power, not simply [word indistinct] to use it as a force of defense but as a force of taking the offensive against the regime and building the necessary [word indistinct]. [end recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] In the wake of the current developments, like the (?starting) of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and other (?speculations), does the ANC see any prospect of peaceful change?

[Begin Moharaj recording] I find it an amusing question probably because even, how should we call him, the former leader of the opposition, leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, I suppose, well, he calls himself progressive, I suppose one can call him in the circumstances a liberal, but he acknowledged that to talk about peaceful change [words indistinct]. The country is already in the midst of civil war. But when

[words indistinct] realistically, it shortens the time span of the struggle and thereby minimizing the loss of life.

That's all that one can talk about and of course this [words indistinct] should bend our energies to achieving victory in the shortest space of time and the least cost in lives and property. But I think that the reality is that Botha shows no signs of change, is incapable of changing. Apartheid cannot be restored, and Botha has no credibility to bring about real and fundamental changes. He still wants to make himself credible, to regain some credibility. But he has lost his moment in history.

I think, of course, that by the escalation of our struggle inside the country, both political and military, and especially by the intensification of the sanctions and disinvestment, we would be bringing together different forces struggle to combine and strike at one point. I think that that [words indistinct] are there now, but with a regime that has no strategy left, that has lost its ideological (?cohesion), that is unable to control our people, whose control is now limited to the Casspirs, reinforced Casspirs and its armed soldiers, entering the townships and merely driving through, but soon as they get out of the townships, the townships revert to the people's power.

So, I think in that situation we are now poised [words indistinct] we can see that we can shorten the struggle. I do not believe at this stage that the struggle will be shortened [words indistinct] protracted negotiations, because I don't think Botha is serious about negotiations. I don't think we have struck him hard enough for him to say — yes, now let us sit down and talk — because what we have to talk about is the transfer of power to the majority of the people under the leadership of the ANC. That he is not prepared to do. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Recently, while addressing his parliament of fellow robbers, Pieter Botha made (?evil) noise, saying he was prepared to meet [word indistinct] what he called nationalists within the ANC. He was prepared to [words indistinct] to call communists. His statement [words indistinct] shows that he is out of touch with reality, says Comrade Moharaj. He adds, however, that this is not surprising because even Botha's so-called experts on the ANC are in fact the main source of baseless rumors and baseless supposition.

[Begin Moharaj recording] He is living in a dream world of his own, lies to the point that he believes his lies [as heard]. Always the regime has tried to raise the question of anticommunism to divide our people's forces and it has failed. I don't know what sort of people he has in his intelligence services, maybe it is the type of people that he has, like (Craig Williamson). But from my knowlege of (Craig Williamson), if that is the caliber of his intelligence services then they have no intelligence service. They have always believed that the ANC is capable of being threatened. We don't have to go very far back, comrades.

Last year when we were preparing for our second national consultative conference held outside the country, (Craig Williamson), (Staidler), and company appeared at press conferences and seminars and said that there was going to be a major revolt. The young Turks were going to take over as they were fed up about the leadership. The leadership of the ANC had discredited itself. The young people were no longer happy. The overwhelming majority of the delegates at that conference were our young people. They voted in the leadership. There was no revolt. So perhaps the national executive is entitled now to appear in public and say that it is the young Turks, they are in the young Turks.

They were completely wrong in their assessment of the ANC. So, when he talks about the nationalists as against the hardliners or the communists I look around myself and say: Who are they? And, quite frankly, I believe that the Botha regime has reached the point where the lies that they have said, the lie that the struggle is the work of agitators, of foreign elements, that the armed struggle is something from outside, that the ANC is dominated by communists, that the communists are those people with horns and want to destroy people's lives, all those big lies have today caught up with them to the point where they believe it themselves. Well, that's fine as far as I am concerned. If he is going to base his strategy on the lies that he believes, then he is doomed to even bigger failure and destruction. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Botha and his fellow racists also think of our struggle as being in between radicals and moderates. They usually portray all those religious people who still believe in peaceful change as moderates and those believing in violent means as radicals. Comrade Mac dismisses that, saying what is in issue is not the method of struggle but the goals for which one struggles.

[Begin Moharaj recording] Who are the moderates? I suppose he means Gatsha. Well, thats a nice way to defend his henchman and [word indistinct] and hatchet-man. No question about it. Our people — we are in an era of mass politicization. Our masses are putting through demands that were unheard of (?a decade) ago. They have been radicalized by the system, by their daily experience. And, of course, to divide our people in terms of radical and moderate is simply to try and suggest that they [word indistinct] division and perpetuate their lies.

Now, yes, there are people who believe in peaceful change. and as such [words indistinct] be tempted to say [words indistinct]. But it is method of struggle that determines a moderate? Well, in that case Winston Churchill in the Second World War was the most radical person in the world. [Words indistinct] he represented British imperial interests but he fought within the Tory party (?with a view that) they should fight Nazi Germany. And he waged an unrelenting war. He led Britain unrelentingly into that Second World War.

So, if it is methods that determine moderate and radical, then I don't see the distinction. General Franco, a fascist, came to power using violence. [Words indistinct] we have various puppets of the imperialists throughout the world, ruling people by force of arms. So, I don't think method is the distinction, and I do not think in his heart of hearts, even a person like Bishop Tutu, who is firmly committed to peaceful change, who even sometimes uses the word moderate for himself, is moderate in relation to his demands. Because the demand is one: Transfer of power to the majority of the people of our country under the leadership of the ANC. So — and that I can say is one more dream perpetuation [words indistinct] divide our community. [end recording]

[Correspondent] There is also the issue of the (?peaceful) negotiation with the (?key) liberation movement of the ANC. There has been speculation also in this field, especially since the emergence of the Commonwealth EPG. Capitalist mass media has been talking about bright prospects of a negotiated settlement. [Words indistinct] Comrade Mac Maharaj, in conclusion, to explain the real position of the ANC on this issue of negotiations.

[Begin Maharaj recording] Comrade, we have seen no prospect for negotiation. The regime has shown no signs. We have stated very clearly in relation to friend and foe who have come to us, asked, where do we stand? We say: Look, we do not believe that Botha is serious about negotiation. We believe, and we are not even stating preconditions, we are saying the climate is not there. To those who say to us — why, are you prepared? — we say we have never ruled out in principle a way of solving the crisis. Transfer of power by the easiest possible way. That was our line for 50 years before we were banned, as the ANC.

Now, we say the climate has got to be changed concretely, not in words. Political prisoners all must be released. Detainees must be released. We support the peoples' demands. Organizations should be unbanned. Troops should not just be withdrawn — the SADF from the townships — but should be disbanded because they are an army of the oppressor. And the same with the police. But we say, all those will not constitute the basis for negotiation.

They will change the climate. We, as the ANC, the overall leader of the national liberation struggle, believe in acting in concert and unity with all the forces on the ground. We want to be able to consult our leaders who have languished in prison. We want to be able to consult the democratic movements. Within the context of that new climate, to say, here now is a new climate and is Botha saying he is ready to talk? What is (?he saying) under what conditions are we prepared to talk?

So that is a problem that can only arise in the future. It is not a problem that preoccupies our minds. What preoccupies our minds is that, if there is ever to be a negotiated solution — it is open to question whether it can ever arise in our country — but if there is ever to be a negotiated settlement, it will only arise through the intensification of people's war. By the intensification of the mass struggle, by the intensification of the armed struggle, by the intensification of the international campaign to isolate the Botha regime. [end recording]

Radio Freedom Deplores Destruction of RSA Town

LD291625 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 May 86

[Station commentary entitled "Hands Off Crossroads]

[Text] Compatriots, the so-called reformist regime of Pieter Botha has started demolishing the shelters of our people at Crossroads in the western Cape. According to reports, scores of bulldozers (?arrived in) the area yesterday and brought to the ground hundreds of dwellings which are used as shelters by our people. This evil operation to destroy Crossroads follows a week of intensive fighting when our people were resisting attempts by the apartheid-backed vigilantes known as the Fathers, who are being used by the enemy to attack Crossroads.

The collaboration between the vigilantes and the enemy was well demonstrated by the actions of the police and troops during the fighting. Reports say that when the Fathers advanced against the people, destroying shelters, these agents of apartheid law and order would stand by and watch since the vigilantes were furthering the aims of the government. But when the people regrouped and advanced against the puppet vigilantes, these troops and police would then move in and form what they called a buffer between the two sides. And now having realized that the vigilantes have dismally failed in their base activities, the enemy has taken upon itself the duty of moving against crossroads.

Why is the regime using such force at this time in destroying this area? Why was such force not used in the past? We shall remember that back in 1983 a spokesman of the racist development board in the area, a certain Dr (Muridy), once referred to Crossroads as a sign of defiance against his government and stressed that it had to be removed at all costs. Why did the enemy wait for 3 more years before demolishing this place? (?A clue) was provided by the regime's mass media last week during the clashes between the people and the vigilantes. The enemy's media claimed that the fighting was between what it called young radicals and law-abiding moderate elders.

It said the so-called radicals were striving to render Crossroads ungovernable and then establish their own form of local government in the area. The Fathers, on the other hand, said the enemy was defending the existing (?system). It is therefore obvious that having realized that its vigilantes have failed to defeat the revolutionary forces, the enemy has now decided to move in and crush the attempts by the people to establish their own form of local government. The enemy has seen for itself in several areas how efficient and popular these street and area committees are and how obedient are the people towards them.

The regime then decided last week to arm its running wolves and set them against the people, and when the wolves have failed to defeat the people's determination to be their own masters, the enemy has decided to resort to open brute force. It is also important to note here, dear compatriots, that this demolishing of Crossroads comes only a month after the announcement by the racist leader that they were abolishing the hated pass laws and other laws restricting our movement into urban areas. However, in making that announcement the racists did not hesitate to spell out that influx control has to be replaced by orderly accommodation.

It is this orderly accommodation that has been put into practice at Crossroads. When this orderly accommodation was first introduced, it was portrayed as one of the reforms that are a manifestation of the changing face of apartheid. But in practice we are now seeing for ourselves that there is absolutely no chance. We can see now at Crossroads that even this orderly accommodation still means forceful eviction of our people. Where is order when people's dwellings are being pulled to the ground with the use of bulldozers? The burning down of dwellings by Botha's vigilantes cannot be said to be order. While demolishing our dwellings, the enemy is also telling us that this removal of Crossroads will be followed by the building of better houses which will accom-

modate but only a few. Now, the question is, who will be accommodated in those few houses? Who are that chosen few? Needless to say that it will be the vigilantes, who have demonstrated in practice their commitment to the maintenance of the apartheid system.

On the other hand, the forceful and evil destruction of Crossroads shows us that the nature of the enemy has not changed. The Botha regime still continues to act unilaterally. It is now demolishing our dwellings and moving us to Khayelitsha without any consultation but at the same we are being told that a so-called national statutory council will soon be set up wherein the so-called black leaders will voice their opinions and advise the Botha regime.

If the Pretoria regime was capable of listening to opposite views, it would have long listened to our people at Crossroads. We have repeatedly said time and again that we do not want the murderous regime to pity us. We built those shacks on our own. If it turns out they were no (?good), we would have long ago demolished them on our own. Now, the very same regime which failed to build houses for us, because the shacks mushroomed after the enemy failed to provide proper accommodation for us, now that regime is telling us that it will build better houses. Why doesn't this regime start by building those houses first before demolishing our dwellings?

What has become of their (?claims) that our houses are being destroyed and our people being moved to Khayelitsha because it is a long-term objective of the system? The Boers have long said that they want our peop at Crossroads, (KCC) and [word indistinct] to move to the h of Khayelitsha.

However, our people have already started resisting. This is not for the first time. In fact, this is what led to the appearance of bed camps in 1983 when people used to remove their effects and leave their beds in the open during the day so as to deprive the bulldozers of the chance of destroying them while people were still at work. Now is the time for us to think of similar tactics. It is also equally important for us to push (?before) ourselves the real thing we want. We say we want to remain where we are. We don't to move to Khayelitsha. So, we must resist.

Last week, in united action we managed to defeat attempts by the regime's agents, the vigilantes, to evict us. Now is time to defeat their masters. We have defeated them in the past. Even when they bussed us to the Ciskei Bantustan, we defied and returned on foot. Now is the time to resist further. Let us form our street and area committees who will organize and coordinate our activities. At the same time we call on people all over the country to stand side by side with the people of Crossroads at this hour of need. Now is the time to express solidarity in action, not in words alone, because the regime and its vigilantes are acting.

The rest of the democratic majority of our country cannot afford to end up with militant-sounding resolutions while Botha is destroying our peoples' dwellings at Crossroads. Our opposition to the destruction of Crossroads must be expressed in militant action. How can we do that?

We must intensify our mass activities all over the country. Those who are already organized into combat units must intensify their attacks against the forces of darkness. The destruction of crossroads at this time is an indirect but vicious attack against our area and street committees and other forms of popular organs of power all over the country. We also have the weapon of consumer boycotts. Can't we use it to force the commercial capitalists to intervene on behalf of our Crossroads compatriots?

A special call to those of our people who reside in the residential areas around Cape Town. They cannot sit and look while the enemy is harrassing and killing their compatriots right at their doorsteps. The people of Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu, and Bellville cannot afford to be neutral spectators because what the enemy is doing is the implementation of its policies which will affect some of you tomorrow. [sentence indistinct]

They must stop the enemy (?in its tracks). At the same time, the people of Crossroads must intensify their heroic resistance which has become our national symbol of resistance against forced eviction. They have managed to block similar moves in the past. They have fewer reasons to fail to block this move today when the burning demand is for the formation of street and area committees.

Let us resist on all fronts. The clarion call, "Hands off Crossroads," must reverberate throughout the country. All those who are genuinely opposed to the policy of mass evictions must stand up and do something. Surely, the enemy cannot defeat us. "Hands off Crossroads."

Parties Oppose New Security Legislation

MB291642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1615 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 29, SAPA — The parliamentary caucuses of the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates have not taken any final decisions on how to deal with two controversial security bills. Both the Labour Party [LP] and the National People's Party [NPP] are opposed to the introduction of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill and walked out of a meeting of the Standing Committee on Law and Order last Friday to break the quorum and prevent discussion of the bills. At the parties regular caucus meetings today, their opposition to the measures was discussed. It is understood that the parties' representatives on the standing committee and party leaders held further talks with the government. However, neither party's spokesmen would comment on the day's negotiations. The bills, meanwhile, remain on the order paper for second reading in any of the three houses next week.

Botha Intervenes in Deadlock

MB291659 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 28, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today personally intervened in a deadlock between the government and two majority coloured and Indian parties in

parliament over security legislation. Sources confirmed this evening that he spoke to the leaders of the Labour Party, Mr Allan Hendrickse, and the National People's Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, as well as the Solidarity leader, Dr J.N. Reddy, and their respective representatives on the Standing Committee of Law and Order, where a deadlock occurred after a walk-out last Friday.

The precise content of Mr Botha's discussion with the group was not revealed but it is understood that a conciliatory approach was taken at the meeting. As far as could be established, the meeting did not result in any significant change of attitude by the parites. They are expected to continue their opposition to the measures, which are still on the order paper for second reading in any of the three chambers next week.

Observers say continued resistance is bound to cause a crisis for the government both inside the cabinet, where Mr Hendrickse and Mr Rajbansi serve under Mr Botha, and constitutionally as the first test of the President's Council's arbitration role. The government has indicated clearly that it will insist on the wider detention powers for the police which the measures provide as substitute for the emergency powers recently removed. The Labour Party, the National People's Party, and Solidarity have made it clear that the detention without trial clause is unacceptable and that unless a compromise can be reached, they will continue to oppose the bills with all the means at their disposal.

Nel Justifies Additional Police Powers

MB291516 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says the government is convinced that it needs additional powers to bring peace and tranquility to the country, and to continue negotiations with black leaders free of threats of intimidation. He says so in a statement issued in Cape Town in reaction to reports concerning the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Bills. Mr Nel says allegations that the government is asking for additional powers for the police because it has no intention of resolving political and other grievances by reforms or negotiation are not true. He says the additional powers asked for in terms of the bills are justifiable in the circumstances prevailing in the country.

Nel Claims Erroneous Foreign Media Coverage of Right

MB291705 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1545 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says the image the outside world has of South Africa is based on a pattern created by the foreign media, and this is harming the country. Mr Nel was addressing the Public Liaison Institute in Cape Town. He referred to the actions of the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging — Afrikaner Resistance Movement] during a National Party meeting last Friday at Pietersburg and said the foreign media portrayed the incident out of context.

[Begin Nel video in English] There is a pattern of ... [changes thought] a new pattern of expectation has been developed, namely, that the whites of this country are tearing themselves apart, that a very strong rightwing has developed, and that the National Party and the government do not know how to deal with it. Surely, there is a rightwing. Surely, ladies and gentlemen, it conveys the message of the complexity of the situation in South Africa. But surely, these people do not form a threat to the government of the day. But it is being conveyed to the Western world that this is really a threat to the government, and that the government is weak. And our problem is to put this into perspective. And once a pattern of expectation like that has been created, it is very difficult to break this down. What the AWB and the right wing have done was to render South Africa, and to render the whites of this country, and more particularly, the Afrikaners, a disservice which will take many years to rectify. [end video]

Minister Says Group Areas Act Applications Refused

MB281703 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, says the fact that the Group Areas Act is under discussion by the President's Council does not mean that it is to be repealed. Mr Badenhorst was commenting on reports in a Cape Town newspaper claiming that homes in white suburbs were being sold openly to Indians and coloreds. He said that the regional office of the department in Cape Town had received three applications for permits in this regard. He said the applications had been turned down. Mr Badenhorst warned agents not to arouse expectations among their clients which could not be realized, and not to mislead pepole into breaking the law.

Militancy, Radicalism Reportedly Increasing

MB300645 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] In Kimberley the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has said that South Africa should dissociate itself from all radicalism. Speaking at a public meeting he said that militancy was increasing in both left and far right groups. This only aggravated the problems facing South Africa. Mr de Klerk said structures should be created in which the population groups in South Africa could decide on mutual affairs without domination of one group over another. He reaffirmed the government's policy that each population group should have its own community life, residential area, and schools.

Commentary Notes Preferability of Negotiation

MB300751 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 30 May 86

[Station commentary: "Negotiation"]

[Text] Those who believe that revolutionary fervor is growing in South Africa were surprised to see that the highly respected opinion research organization, the Human Sciences Research Council, has found in its latest survey that a full two-thirds of black people believe that more can be achieved through nego-

tiation than through violence. This is a vital finding, establishing as it does that by far the majority of people in this country are not in favor of revolution and violence, but are seeking peaceful solutions to the country's problems. However, having established that the bulk of the population wants to negotiate on the future of the country constitutionally and otherwise, the one question remains. Why is this not happening in a concerted fashion, and secondly, how can negotiations be employed successfully to map the country's future?

The reasons why negotiations have not yet got off the ground in any widespread fashion are obvious. The militant radical minority are using every intimidatory tactic in the book to force the moderates to keep a low profile. The methods used are savage and cruel. People are burnt alive and their property destroyed. However, it is in the nature of decent people to endure attacks on them for only so long. Certainly now the voice of the democratically inclined is being raised. They are standing up for their rights and lashing out at the Marxist minority, and there is every reason to hope that negotiation will eventually win the day in South Africa.

Manpower Minister Compares CP-AWB With ANC

MB281432 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 28, SAPA — The minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, today compared the relationship between the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbewegings [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] stormtroopers and the Conservative Party [CP] to that between the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Mr du Plessis said the CP had "fully associated" itself with the AWB. "One has to think very seriously about what we are dealing with in the AWB," Mr du Plessis said. "The AWB rejects the political system, just like the ANC. It stands for the nationalisation of property, just like the ANC. And it rejects democracy in South Africa, in the same way as the ANC and its people's democracy. The ANC's tactics of violence also remind one of the AWB. The CP has fully associated itself with the AWB. Just like Umkhonto we Sizwe is the military wing of the ANC, I am not sure whether the CP is not the political wing and the stormtroopers (stormvalke) the military wing of the AWB."

Mr Du Plessis said a leadership battle was underway among the right-wing groups in South Africa, with the two contestants the AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg). It was clear Mr TerreBlanche was the de facto leader of the CP, while Dr Andries Treurnicht was the party's de jure leader only. In addition, the statements of the Herstigte Nationale Party leader, Mr Jaap Marais, became CP policy "within 12 months."

Mr Du Plessis was responding to attacks on him and the NP [National Party] by various CP speakers during the debate yesterday and in an earlier debate on the own affairs budget. He said CP speakers had suggested the NP did not have a mandate from the voters for its reforms. However, the only CP MPs who were "legitimately" in parliament were Dr Treurnicht and Mr Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg), who won their seats in byelections.

The others had broken away from the NP after being elected "under the flag of (state president) P.W. Botha and the National Party." They had been under a moral obligation to resign and contest their seats as CP members, but had not done so. Since then, the CP had failed the second test of "legitimacy and morality" — the constitutional referendum, when two thirds of ballots cast were in favour of the NP. "The CP says they have broken up National Party meetings because the NP has no mandate. They have lost their legitimacy twice — they have absolutely no legitimacy," Mr Du Plessis said. It was clear to all that there was a coalition between the AWB and the CP.

Limited Permission To Meet at Monument Granted

MB281419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 28, SAPA — Rightwingers were today granted permission by the Voortrekker [pioneer] Monument Control Board to use the amphitheatre near the Monument — but the board stressed that the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] was still barred from using it. The chairman of the board, Transvaal administrator Mr Willem Cruywagen, said in a statement released in Pretoria today that a member of the board, Prof Carel Boshoff, leader of the Volkswag, had applied for, and had been granted, permission to use the open-air theatre. The Volkswag [National Guard], a "cultural" Afrikaner organisation, will co-host the republic's 25th anniversary celebrations with the AWB, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party]. Prof Boshoff had assumed responsibility that the gathering would not be of a party-political nature, Mr Cruywagen said in the statement.

Only the amphitheatre and no other region of the Voortrekker monument premises may be used for the gathering, Mr Cruywagen said. "The member of the Control Board furthermore has given the assurance that the programme of events would be presented in an orderly fashion and that the gathering preceeding and following it would proceed orderly," Mr Cruywagen said. "The Control Board seriously appeals that the gathering be held according to the spirit and dignity radiated by the Voortrekker Monument as national property."

Reform Church Paper Criticizes NP, AWB Behavior

MB281917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1851 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 28, SAPA — An editorial in the latest edition of the Ned Geref Kerk [Dutch Reform Church, NGK] newspaper strongly criticises both the National Party and the AfrikaanseWeerstandsbeweging [Afrikaans Resistance Movement, AWB] for the use of violence at the Brits and Pietersburg political meetings, calling it "deplorable" and "a lowering of civilised standards." The editorial in the *KERKBODE [CHURCH MESSENGER]* says it could be assumed that the

majority of people who had organised and disrupted the meeting were members of the three Afrikaans churches. "Such members are acting in a manner that does not befit Christians. This is valid for members of all political parties."

If violent methods had been used by "other political parties and party organisers" in the past, it had been as objectionable on Christian grounds as it was now. "Violence, regardless of where it happens, is no solution to our problems. Violence from the ANC or other political movements can only have a disruptive and destructive effect and bears no positive fruits. "Efforts to inhibit the democratic right of speech cannot be interpreted otherwise than as an effort to lower civilised standards." The editorial concludes: "Let us stop this objectionable type of action which damages South Africa's stature abroad."

24 'Hecklers' Detained at Nel Uitenhage Speech

MB300505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2137 GMT
29 May 86

[Text] Uitenhage, May 29, SAPA — Police detained 24 people during a concerted right-wing attempt to disrupt a National Party meeting addressed by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, in Uitenhage tonight. A clearly enraged Mr Nel abandoned his prepared speech to directly address the contingent of right-wing hecklers who invaded the meeting, while a large number of policemen removed the more prominent and vocal hecklers from the hall. The meeting, which was attended by about 500 people — some 300 of whom appeared to be right-wingers intent on forcing Mr Nel to abandon the stage — ran its full course.

The real enemies of South Africa, Mr Nel shouted above the heckling and chanting, were not blacks but whites who played into communist hands by actions such as those of the "agitators" who attempted to take over the meeting.

Moments after the Uitenhage town hall doors were opened to the public — following a closed meeting of National Party officials — a force of about 300 Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweeging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] and Conservative Party [CP] supporters stormed into the hall and began chanting and heckling. Maj Eddie Everson, police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, confirmed that 21 men and three women had been detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, and released at about 9.40pm after the meeting ended.

Urban Foundation Withdraws From Crossroads Upgrade

MB291204 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT
28 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 29, SAPA — The Urban Foundation today withdrew its stewardship of the operation to upgrade Crossroads, claiming that government policy on the squatter town "legitimises violence as a method of achieving community objectives." The foundation said the government had set a "dangerous precedent" in not allowing the more than 30,000 refugees from last week's violence to return to the original sites of their homes. Many of the refugees would not accept the government's sole option of moving to Khayelitsha, 40 km from Cape Town. This raised "the strong possibility of forced removal and the further spreading of violence rather than containing it," the foundation's regional director, Mr Colin Appleton, said.

The action does not affect the foundation's R100,000 pledge for interim shelter for refugees, but it does leave the future of the proposed R25-million operation to upgrade Crossroads in serious doubt. Of this sum, R23-million was to be provided by the government for major services and R2-million was to come from the private sector. The foundation had a full-time staff of nine working in the project and preliminary planning was already "well advanced," Mr Appleton said. A stormwater outfall pipe, the first phase, was being installed and R2-million had been mobilised from the foundation's employment creating fund for the internal stormwater reticulation, he said. Installation was to take place on a labour-intensive basis to crate as much employment as possible.

The foundation regarded the right of residents to remain in Crossroads a founding principle in the project. The government announced after last week's violence that refugees from the razed Crossroads communities of Nyanga Bush, Portland Cement and Nyanga Extension would not be allowed back to Crossroads, demanding that they move to Khayelitsha.

Cape Town To Reconsider Squatter Policy

MB291951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1853 GMT
29 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 29, SAPA — Squatter policy in the Cape Town municipality is to be reconsidered after an appeal by a city councillor, Mr Neil Ross, at today's monthly council meeting. Mr Ross remarked that an Executive Committee recommendation regarding illegal "pondoks" in the Wynberg area "was effective to do nothing for two years". A Third World solution was needed, he said. "We must deal with the problem head-on," Mr Ross said. He moved an amendment proposing the establishment of site-and-service areas where people could squat legally. Mr Sam Gross said it would be dangerous to issue R10 temporary permits to "pondok-dwellers," as recommended in the Executive Committee report, as dwellers would regard it as their rent to the council for the year. Mr John Muir, chairman of the Executive Committee, cautioned against the easy acceptance of Third World standards. "There are people who are used to first world standards, or at least acceptable standards," he said.

France Reportedly Asks Postponement of Botha Visit

MB291415 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT
29 May 86

[Text] Sources in Paris say the French Government has asked the state president to postpone his forthcoming visit to the French capital. They say the visit in mid-June is too close to both the anniversary of the Soweto uprisings and to an international conference on the South African situation, due to open the following week. Mr Botha was planning to travel to Delville to open a war museum. The state president's office has refused to comment, but it is believed the trip has been postponed indefi-

nitely. The chairman of the OAU, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, is said to have warned he will not go to France for the international conference if President Botha is there, even in a private capacity.

Buthelezi Meets Italian Foreign Minister in Rome

MB300511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2215 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Rome, Friday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night called on the Italian Government to act as honest broker between Western Europe and black forces working to bring about change by non-violent means in South Africa. He told Italy's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Guilo Andreotti, at a private meeting here that there was a misconception in the West about the role of overseas radical groups like the ANC mission in exile in South Africa's present violence. Some Western countiries tended to associate every act of violence with the external ANC, and to regard its escalation as an indication of the extent to which ordinary blacks supported it. In fact, the violence was already quite beyond the ANC's control and this organisation could not bring about a cessation of hostilities even if it wanted to.

It could not therefore accept the kind of formula which the whole world was expecting the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to table. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said the government had not been brought to the negotiating table because of confrontation caused by radical forces confronting the police. It was in fact ordinary black South Africans who had done this through the social and economic factors at work in society. Change had become inevitable for the government through political necessity, and considerably stepped up pressure should now be exerted on President Botha to move in the right direction. This should not be done by strengthening the forces of confrontation and violence. There was still every prospect that really meaningful change could be brought about through non-violent means.

Chief Buthelezi said there could be no reconciliation between black and white while blacks were shackled by draconian laws and its leaders remained incarcerated, and in such circumstances the proposed national council would fail. He told Foreign Minister Andreotti that he spoke on behalf of millions when he said that blacks still hoped for change through non-violent means. "It is not too late for compromise solutions between black and white," he said. "And I ask your government to play the role of mediator and honest broker between the governments of Western Europe and the black forces in South Africa working to bring about change through non-violent means."

Soweto Association Proposes Street Committees

MB291423 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1230 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 29, SAPA — The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) has called on residents to form street and defence committees to protect themselves against vigilante attacks. At a press conference yesterday, the Rev Frank Chikane, a prominent Soweto theologian, accused the government of permitting the attacks "to force people into submission." Over the past three months he said, Soweto residents had been attacked by the army, the police, hit squads and gangsters. The attacks should not be seen as black-on-black violence but as the work of government agents, "totally against the people's struggle for liberation."

Yesterday a woman was killed and two people were seriously injured when eight homes belonging to activists were attacked in Thokoza and Katlehong on the east Rand. That death brings to seven the number of people who have died in anti-activist attacks in the past fortnight. During the same period 14 homes were attacked, four with handgrenades and 10 with petrol bombs and firearms. "People are all out looking for guns to defend themselves," Mr Chikane said.

Police Teargas Students in Soweto School

MB291611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1542 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 29, SAPA — Several pupils at Mabewana Higher Primary School, in Mapetla, Soweto, were injured when police in a riot control vehicle teargased two schools today. A major Kotze of the riot squad confirmed the incident and said police had to act when pupils at Seanamarema High School, a school nearby, stoned a police vehicle. Police fired teargas at the two schools just after the lunch break, causing pupils and staff to scuttle for cover. There was chaos as the pupils were overcome by the teargas in the ensuing stampede. Some were injured as they tried to scale a five-metre-high school fence. The two schools had to close for the day and the injured pupils were taken to hospital. Teachers at the schools condemned the police action, saying it was uncalled for and provocative.

Witswatersrand University Students, Staff Arrested

MB301042 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1039 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 30, SAPA — A group of students and academic staff at the University of the Witwatersrand, who marched through Braamfontein, Johannesburg, to the Hillbrow police station to demand the release of students arrested on the campus yesterday, were arrested this morning. A student spokesman said 30 students and staff were arrested after being stopped at the civic centre in Braamfontein. Among the people who marched were the deputy vice-chancellor of the university, Professor M. Shear. He was not among those held. A large contingent of police were seen driving around the campus and students are meeting on the campus to decied on what further action to take. According to the student spokesman, Prof Shear was part of the delegation to negotiate with police for the release of the arrested students. He had attempted to persuade the marchers to turn back when they were confronted by the police.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 29 May

MB291654 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 29, SAPA — The following is SAP unrest situation report to 7pm.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:
"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a delivery vehicle was burned and another looted. Two men were arrested in connection with the latter incident.
"In Tembisa on the east Rand, there were a number of stone-throwing incidents. In one of these, a man was slightly injured. Police dispersed the mobs with tear smoke and shotgun fire.
"In Duduza on the east Rand, a post office building was extensively damaged by arsonists.
"At Tumahole near Parys, groups of blacks stoned SAP and private vehicles and erected barricades in roads. Police fired tear smoke to disperse the groups and arrested three men following one of the stonethrowing incidents. In another incident, a Development Board policeman was stabbed to death and his house burned. In the same area, a beerhall was slightly damaged by arsonists and a shop was looted. In the latter incident, police arrested eight women after firing tear smoke to disperse the mob.
"At Mbekweni near Paarl, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.
"At Daveyton on the east Rand, a bottle store, a delivery vehicle and two private vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.
"At Dambuza near Edendale in Natal, a black woman was stabbed to death by a mob.
"In the black residential area near Schweizer Reneke, a private vehicle and a shop were damaged by stonethrowers.
"In Duncan Village near East London, a truck was extensively damaged when it was set alight."

30 May

MB300608 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0605 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 30, SAPA — Following is the SAP 8am unrest situation report:

"At Centenary Road, in Durban, a group of blacks gathered illegally. Police arrested three men.
"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, a private vehicle was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack. The driver, a coloured man, was slightly injured. In another incident, a delivery vehicle was stoned. The mob was dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. A youth was fatally wounded.
"In the same area, shots were fired at a number of vehicles which did not stop at roadblocks. A woman and a girl were fatally wounded, while a man and another girl were wounded. In one of the vehicles which was abandoned after being fired on, a revolver was found.
"At Galeshewe, near Kimberly, a delivery vehicle was stoned. Police arrested a woman in connection with this incident.
"At Tembisa, on the East Rand, a large mob attempted to steal a private vehicle. Police fired shotguns to disperse them, wounding two men. Five men were arrested.
"At Daveyton, Benoni, a Development Board vehicle was stoned. Guards dispersed the mob with shotguns, fatally wounding a man.
"At Guguletu, near Cape Town, shots were fired at SAP vehicles on two occasions. No one was injured."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES on EPG

In an editorial on page 12, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 28 May notes that President P.W. Botha is due to respond to proposals from the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) by the end of this week. The Commonwealth initiative "has superseded the American policy of 'constructive engagement' as the one most likely to achieve results in South Africa. It appears to have been particulary successful in opening the way to an agreement which could see the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC in return for an ANC commitment to peaceful politics." If the government is sincere in what it says about power sharing, this will be seen when the EPG reports next month. However, if it turns out that the government "is merely stringing the Commonwealth mission along with hopes and promises, but little concrete action, disillusionment and anger will result in sanctions which will hit all South Africans hard."

Government Right Wing 'Sniping'

"Constant sniping between the Nationalist government and its right-wing opponents on the breaking-up of political meetings is becoming tiresome indeed, and merely constitutes a distraction from the most urgent issue of the day — the accommodation of blacks within the parliamentary process," the paper says in another editorial on the same page. "The danger in all this is that the government, to make itself more acceptable to the racist yobos who break up political meetings, will be tempted to dilute whatever reformist message it has to offer."

Rightist 'Excuse' on Reform

In his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page, Michael Acott writes that if the government reform program is "designed with an eye to foreign reaction, the rise of right-wing militancy will provide the government with a possibly welcome excuse for slowing down a process of which the right disapproves." The disruption of the Pietersburg meeting has given the government "a marvellous opportunity to explain to Western nations that the sort of changes these countries are hoping for are just not practical politics at the moment." However, "if the government is contemplating this tempting argument, it should realize that it is not as credible as it seems. And it would be disastrous for the country, because it ignores a number of important considerations. The first and foremost is that South Africa will keep on burning until an acceptable and workable solution is found to the problem of black political rights." "Secondly, the reaction of foreign governments is only partially based on their own perceptions of the reform programme. Their major consideration is that a solution must be acceptable to South Africans themselves. Until such a solution is devised, Western pressure will be unre-

lenting. Finally, the right-wing parties exist but their importance should not be over-dramatized. They are only more minority in President Botha's 'nation of minorities.' "

Whites 'Chickening Out'

In its editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 29 May discussed Chief Buthelezi's remark about the number of whites " 'chickening out' "noting that there are understandable reasons for whites' fears that "people have a Rhodesia complex," but South Africa has a much larger settled white population than Rhodesia did as well as mineral resources, gas deposits off its coast, "the best army in sub-Saharan Africa," and "an impressive infrastructure." "It cannot collapse under the terrorist onslaught, nor will it collapse under sanctions. And provided its Government does not fall for a Lancaster House-type settlement — and there is not indication that it will — there will not be another Rhodesia." "The second reason why people are 'chickening out' is that the violence of Blacks in townships especially by the youngsters who savagely necklace their victims, suggests to the faint-hearted that the country is in a terrible and that revolution is around the corner. It isn't. Although the security forces have not been able to put down the unrest, or reduce it substantially, this does not mean the situation is out of hand." A third reason for " 'chickening out' " is the state of the economy, but "the recession will inevitably end, as recessions always do, there will again be an upsurge in spending, firms will be back on a sound footing, there will be more jobs, and South Africa will again attractive to overseas investors." "We say to those people who are contemplating leaving: Thingk carefully before you abandon a country which has meant so much to you and has given you so much." "South Africa needs you. Don't run. Face the future with courage and with faith."

Goverment Economic Mismanagement

"There is every reason for business as a whole to make its voice felt over the quality of government's economic managment. At a time when the missing ingredient is confidence, government has become the source of blow after blow to confidence," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 29 May says in an editorial on page 6. "Barend du Plessis's Budget has now clearly been overwhelmed by events and we can expect him to admit it shortly; but it was never a very convincing document and its projections were — correctly it turns out — disbelieved from the start." The proposals to stimulate the economy have failed and there is still not enough control over government spending and the control over the money supply is very recent. "One cause of the business community's weakness in opposing these threats to its interests has been its own internal divisions." An association of chief executives of large corporations "is one way in which English, Afrikaans and black businesses could be drawn together to help guide a government which, heaven knows, needs guiding."

Opposition to Sanctions

"An opinion survey by the Human Sciences Reasearch Council has found that most black people in the country's industrial heartland oppose sanctions," *BUSINESS DAY* says in a second editorial on the same page. These findings "will certainly be subjected to ferocious attack by opponents of sanctions here and abroad" and "contrary findings can be expected to be published in a matter of months." "However, there is one index of opinion in the black community that cannot be dismissed: most black workers still work. If they wanted to do so, they could quickly achieve the same results as sanctions by staying in bed."

Vleifontein Incorporation

"There is a possible confrontation looming between South Africa and the residents of the Northern Transvaal township of Vleifontein over the Government's intention to incorporate the township into Venda," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 29 May says in an editorial on page 6. The people in the township say they want their schools to remain under the Department of Training and Education and wish to retain their urban rights. "What is confusing is that the Government has promised to stop these actions which cause resentment and bitterness. We are as it is reaping the seeds of such anger and bitterness in other areas." "For the sake of those people and perhaps even for the sake of peace in the country, these people should be left alone."

STAR on Security Legislation

"The Government would be well advised to drop its plans for forcing through the controversial Public Safety Ammendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill," Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 29 May says in an editorial on page 18. "The Government already has such a battery of draconian security laws that it should think twice about adding to it — not least because any attempt to push through such legislation actually damages security by raising racial tension. Giving the authorities even wide powers is viewed with extreme distaste, not to say hostility, by the vast majority of the population." The government should hold back with all measures that will worsen the situation in the country and accelerate reform.

Johannesburg Integration

In a second editorial on the same page, *THE STAR* discusses th Johannesburg City Council's refusal of a Progressive Federal Party motion that all council facilities be opened to all races, saying: "Here was a golden opportunity for Johannesburg to give real meaning to its centenary celebrations. Yes, some whites would have been upset. But in the long term, the decision to open amenities would have make 1986 a truly remarkable year."

PFP's Eglin Interviewed

Also on page 10, *THE STAR* carries an interview with PFP leader Colin Eglin by political correspondent David Braun. Eglin says that "the PFP is no longer interested in being merely in opposition. The party is determined to be an integral part of an alternative government in post-apartheid South Africa." Part of this involves making contact with people in the townships to gain their trust and "we have had the situation where the PFP has acted as a negotiator between the police and community leaders." Turning to the PFP's advertising campaign, Eglin says this "will pitch us as an alternative government, as well as a purveyor of ideas." The campaign is directed not only at the PFP's traditional supporters, "but also at disillusioned Government supporters" who are uncertain where the government is heading. Commenting on cooperation with the parties in the other houses of parliament Eglin says the PFP has cooperated informally with these parties in the past and intends to continue to do so, but does not plan on "expanding this on any formal basis. At this stage we have no plans for fighting elections for the other two Houses." Questioned on speculation that some National Party (NP) MPs could be planning to join the PFP, Eglin says: "I already see

the early signs of further fragmentation in the NP. We would obviously be delighted to gain support from them in Parliment. But we are rather looking at the regrouping in South African politics generally. The key to that is the fragmentation of the NP. But is is the regrouping process of coloureds, Indians and blacks in which we see ourselves as a key factor." The PFP will only win increased support among whites "if we can show that we have support, relationships and relevancy in the part of South Africa that is not white," Eglin adds.

DIE VADERLAND on AWB

In an editorial on page 12, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 28 May says: "The manner in which the Conservative Party [CP] and the Reformed National Party [HNP] gloss over the Afrikaner Resistance Movement's [AWB] activities strengthens the impression of sympathy and even approval. We find this irresponsible. The CP and the HNP are represented in parliament in accordance with the voter support they gained legally at the ballot box. Therefore one would expect them to be more vocal on the side of constitutional action. If the revolution were to succeed due to uncontrollable violence between black and black, white and white, and white and black, the supporters of the right-wing groups will suffer just as much as the rest of the whites and the blacks. The behavior of the AWB is promoting escalation in this direction."

BEELD on Negotiations

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 29 May says in an editorial on page 14: "In the midst of the intimidation, murders and maimings which have become the order of the day in South Africa's black residential areas comes a notable message of encouragement: 75 percent of blacks interviewed by the Human Sciences Research Council said they were opposed to violence. This immediately raises the question of why black leaders do not openly come forward to participate in the government's negotiation process. After, all the government has repeatedly stated its preparedness and recently announced legislation on the national council." The paper suggests that the answer may be that these leaders are hindered by intimidation, and that community leaders fear their lives would be in danger if they participated in negotiations. In light of this, the claim that peace will return as soon as the security forces pull out of the black residential areas indicates the utmost naivete. "It is also striking how many newspapers these days automatically believe that the 'comrades' are right because they oppose the government, and that the 'vigilantes' are a bunch of right-wing evildoers. If we desire reform without civil war and further violence, all forms of intimidation will have to be tackled. Everyone will have to be prepared to take part in the negotiation channels the government is creating. Intimindation shoulud not be allowed to interfere with the process of democracy.

BEELD on U.S. Stance

In a second editorial on page 14, *BEELD* says: "The unconditional condemnation by the U.S. embassy in South Africa of terrorism as a 'valid political action' deserves to be welcomed unconditionally. This is the real point of issue in politics and lies at the heart of the international onslaught against South Africa. There should no longer be any argument about apartheid: the government is dismantling it peacefully. Everything can be achieved by negotiation, and violence is unnecessary." However, the ANC continues to plant bombs, terrorize people, and smuggle explosives into the country. Because the ANC has been coddled by the West for years, it has become bolder, believing its methods are sanctioned. "What made the United States change its stand, we do not know. Perhaps the black-on-black violence seen on foreign television screens, perhaps the neo-Nazi noises, perhaps the landmine explisions. Whatever it was, the United States must have been startled to see how the lights of democracy are being dimmed by the perpetrators of violence. We hope that, in its involvement with this country, the Reagan administration remains true to its latest viewpoint. This ought to include Mr George Shultz not angrily condemning Pretoria when it scares the ANC in neighboring states. Remember it is aimed at those who refuse to abide by valid political principles."

National Party Facing Test

In an editorial on page 30, Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 28 May says: "The fact that the National Party is celebrating its 38th year in power is not just an achievement, it is merciful. Merciful because for almost 4 decades the party has saved this country from the tragic fate that has befallen the greatest part of this turbulent continent, achieved the ideal of becoming a republic, and led this republic to great heights. Naturally during this time there have been low water marks, splits among its membership, pressure from outside, and disappointments — which the party was able to survive and which merely served to purify the party." Since its inception, theNational Party has had the inherent quality of survival for the country and its peoples. "Because the party exists and was born by its people for its people, it is a living party which, just like life, adapts itself to changing times and demands. Those who would like to blame the party for this, who would like to remain stuck in 1984 or 1966, are the ones who want it to stop breathing and becoming a lifeless organism. It would be a dereliction of duty on the part of the NP, because its firm hand is needed to lead us through these present troubled waters. The NP is now facing its greatest test since it came to power."